



*A History of Montgomery
In Pictures*

SOCIETY OF PIONEERS OF MONTGOMERY



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FOREWORD

The Society of Pioneers of Montgomery, Inc., is a non-profit organization composed of one hundred direct male descendants of persons who were residents of Montgomery County prior to 1855. The purpose of the Society is to preserve and disseminate a greater knowledge of the history and culture of our city and county.

To this end the Society published in 1958 "One Hundred Years, One Hundred Families," a biography and to some extent a genealogical chart of the families of the charter members written by each member himself, in 1959 a "City Directory and History of Montgomery, Alabama, with a Summary of Events in that History, Calendarically Arranged, besides Other Valuable and Useful Information" by Messrs. Beale & Phelan, assisted by M. P. Blue, Esq., originally published in 1878, was reproduced in its original form; and in 1961 "Recollections of the Early Settlers of Montgomery County and Their Families" by W. G. Robertson, originally published in 1892, was also reproduced in its original form.

The Society believes that it will be of interest and that the history of the City and County can be better understood, if the places where these historical events actually took place were shown by pictures taken at the time of the events. Therefore, we have gathered as many pictures and sketches as possible in an effort to let you see where and how our forebears lived.

The sketches and pictures are arranged according to the dates they were made. Some of the dates under the pictures are approximate dates based on the best information we were able to obtain.

We hope you enjoy the book as much as we have enjoyed getting it together for you.

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APPRECIATION

The Book Committee wants to express the appreciation of the Society to Mr. Peter A. Brannon, Director of the State Department of Archives and History, and to Mr. Milo Howard, Archivist of that Department, for not only giving freely of their time and advice, but for allowing us to use the facilities of the Department as well as permission to use pictures from their private collections some of which have never been published before.

The Society is also indebted to the following persons and organizations that so willingly provided pictures for this book and directed us to other sources from which material was obtained:

Mr. B. P. Starke
Mr. W. W. Brame
Mr. W. G. Bibb
Mr. M. R. Crump
Mrs. E. D. Gilmer, Sr.
Miss Rebie Holt

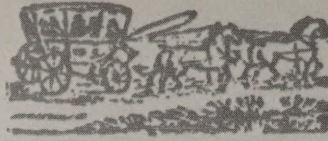
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Mr. Alex Bush
Mr. Wilbur Knox
Montgomery Fire Department
Montgomery Police Department
Wives of the Members
J. Winter Thorington

Without their help this book could not have been published.

The Book Committee
David W. Crosland, Chairman
R. S. Hill, Jr.
John H. Haardt
E. S. Watts
Z. T. Trawick, Jr.

Alabama and Georgia



STAGES,

WILL leave Montgomery every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at 4 o'clock and arrive at Milledgeville early on the morning of the following Thursdays, Saturdays, and Mondays.

Good Horses and suitable Carriages have at great expense been provided — The excellent condition of the roads, and the convenient stands established throughout, render this as pleasant and is expeditious a route as any in the Southern States.

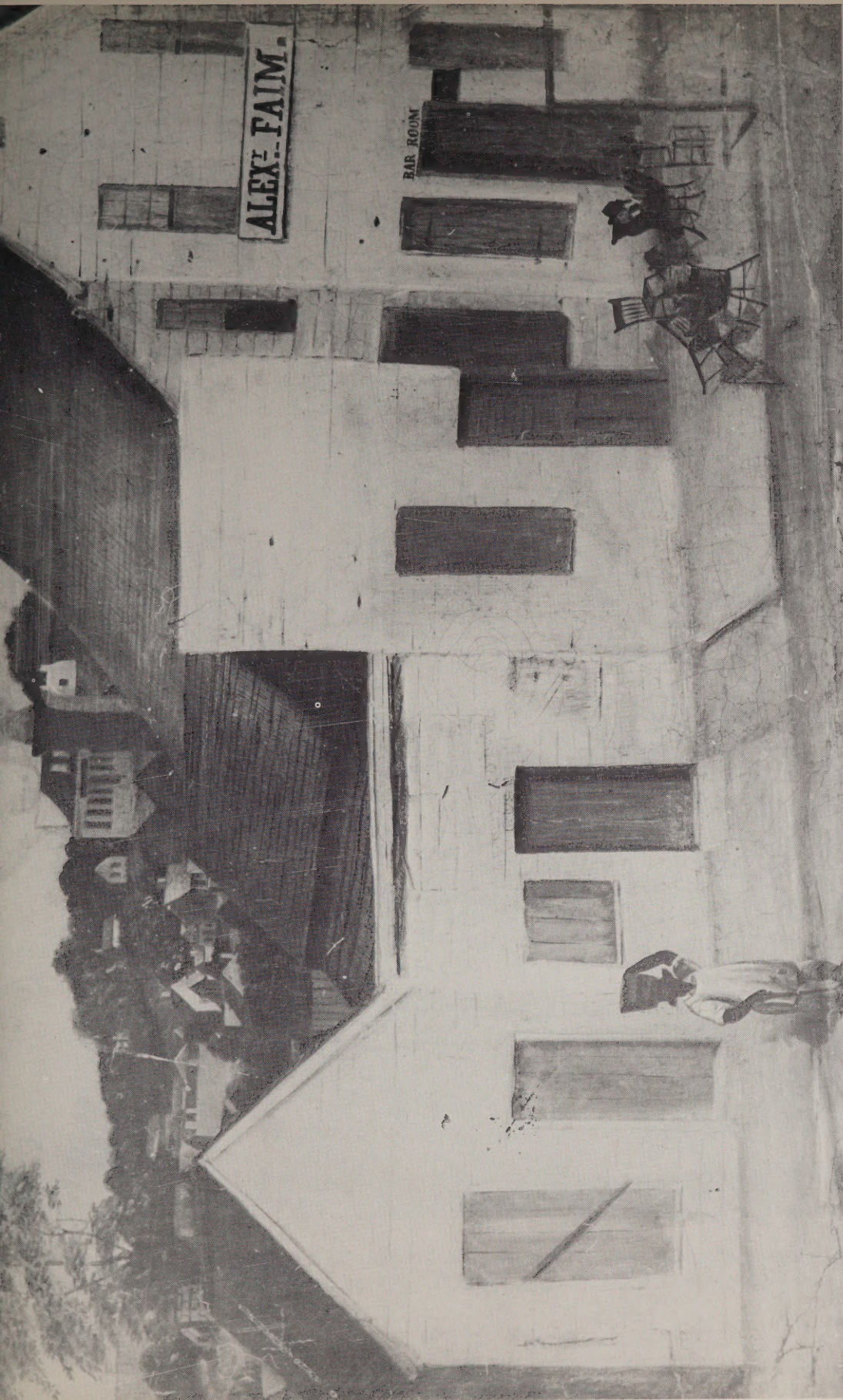
The attention of Travellers is respectfully solicited by

The Proprietors.

* * The *Mobile Commercial Register* and the *Louisiana Advertiser* will insert the above four times, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

June 1, 1827.

Advertisement published June 1, 1827, in the Mobile Commercial Register and the Louisiana Advertiser. Milledgeville, Georgia, was a three day ride from Montgomery.



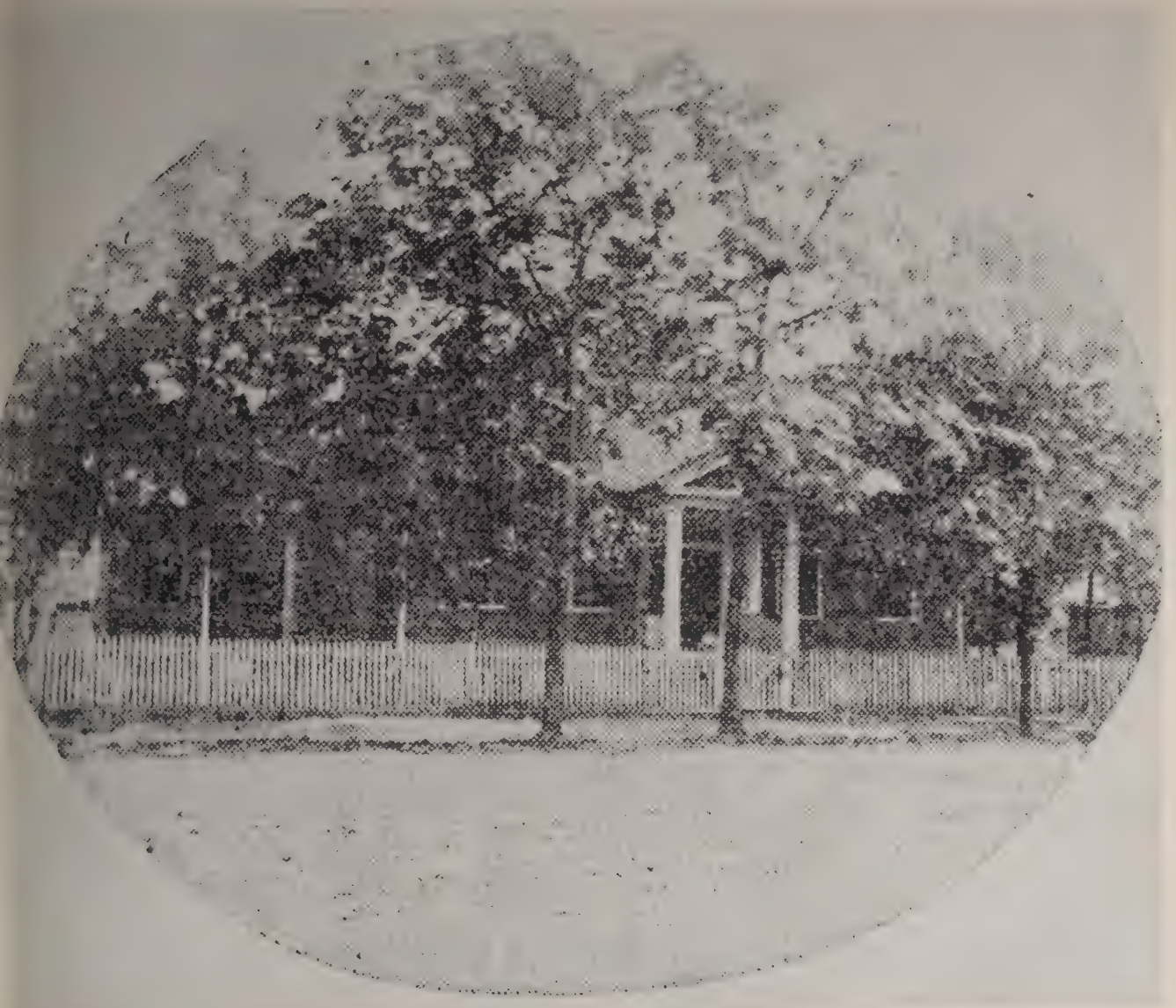
An oil painting made in 1840 of the Southeast corner of Monroe and North Court Streets looking Southeast. The tall building center background is Montgomery Hall on the Southwest corner of Market (Dexter Avenue) and Lawrence Streets.



One of the oldest residences in Montgomery standing today at the Northwest corner of Perry and Alabama Streets on property patented to John Falconer, August 20, 1820. The oldest white settler was Arthur Moore who built a log cabin on the river bluff in 1814 near the old powder magazine. (Picture taken 1955)



Freeny's Tavern where Lafayette was entertained on his visit to Montgomery in 1825 stood at the Southwest corner of Commerce and Tallapoosa Streets. It was destroyed by fire in 1926.



The above residence was built in 1831 on the present site of the City Hall on North Perry Street between Monroe Street and Madison Avenue by Dr. Hugh W. Henry.





Montgomery Hall, a famous hotel on the Southwest corner of Market Street (Dexter Avenue) and Lawrence Street, the present site of the Old Post Office Building, was built in 1835. Many famous persons were entertained here. The sketch (opposite page) was made in 1840 and the picture above was taken after 1854. The building was demolished in 1874. The second Court House built in 1854 can be seen in the background.

In 1818 the first hotel built in Montgomery was "Vickers Tavern", a double log cabin, at the intersection of Market Street (Dexter Avenue) and Decatur Street. The "Globe Tavern", afterwards called the "Indian Queen Tavern", was erected across the street in 1820. The "Montgomery Hotel" or "Bell Tavern", according to Mr. Blue in his history was a "ninety by sixty foot two-story building with a double veranda across the entire front", built in 1820 at Commerce and Callapoosa Streets. In 1821 the "Mansion House" was built on the present site of the Exchange Hotel, and in 1833 the "Planter's Hotel" was built on the southwest corner of Court Square and Montgomery Street. Soon thereafter the "Madison House" was built on the northeast corner of Market and Perry Streets.



This print of the burning of the original Capitol on December 14, 1849, is from a daguerrotype made at the time of the fire from the first county court house steps located on Court Square. The first court house was a two story frame building on Court Square facing East up Market Street. (Dexter Avenue) towards the Capitol.

The fire started in the House of Representatives when the Legislature was in session and completely destroyed the building. The Legislature continued in session and the State Government was housed in various buildings in the city. The burning was treated as a public misfortune and \$60,000.00 was appropriated to rebuild.

The "Journal Office" shown on the Southwest corner of Market and Perry Streets printed the "Alabama Journal" which was originally the "Montgomery Republican." The name was changed in September, 1825, and the paper went out of publication in 1857.



The south side of Market Street at Perry Street looking West towards Court Square shows the "Montgomery True Blues" on parade. Picture was taken from the middle of the second block of Market Street on the north side in 1850. The "Montgomery True Blues" was a famous militia company.

West side of Court Square looking towards Southwest Corner of Montgomery Street and Court Square. Lee and Norton were in business from 1834 to 1867. Old Exchange Hotel is in background. In 1836 fire destroyed every building on this side of Court Square and all buildings on the south side of Montgomery Street. (1850)





Court Square looking Northeast towards North Court Street after the completion of the Artesian Well in 1853. The "Montgomery Exchange" according to Blue, "a rendezvous for the sporting gentlemen" was located on North Court Street near Monroe Street in 1832.



Court Square looking East towards the Capitol in 1853. Fire had destroyed the wooden buildings on the North side of Dexter and they were replaced by brick structures. Madison House is shown with the flag.



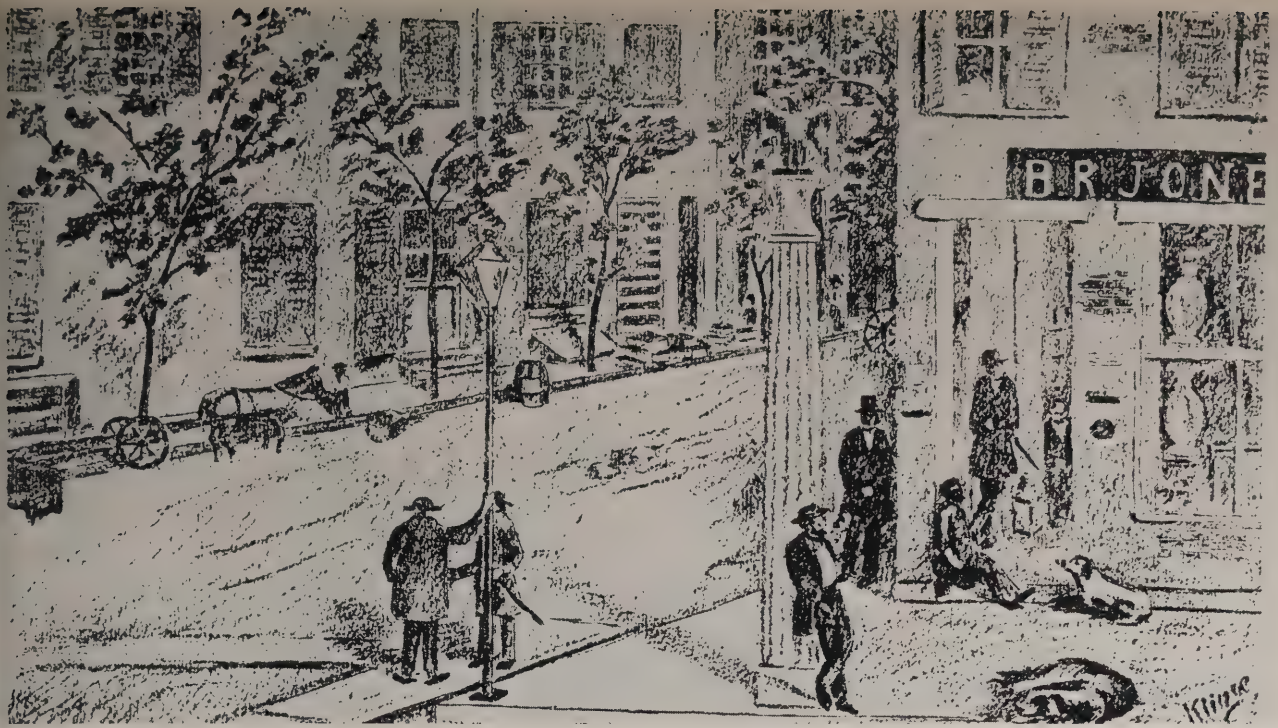
Artist's sketch made in the early 'fifties from Court Square towards the Capitol. The clock on the Capitol was the town clock placed on the Capitol in 1852. The columns with the two figures and the eagle stood for many years. The eagle column is now at the museum. Gas lights came to Montgomery in 1854. A gas lamp is shown on the corner of Montgomery Street and Court Square. (right foreground)



Alabama's second Capitol Building completed in 1851 to replace the original structure destroyed by fire.



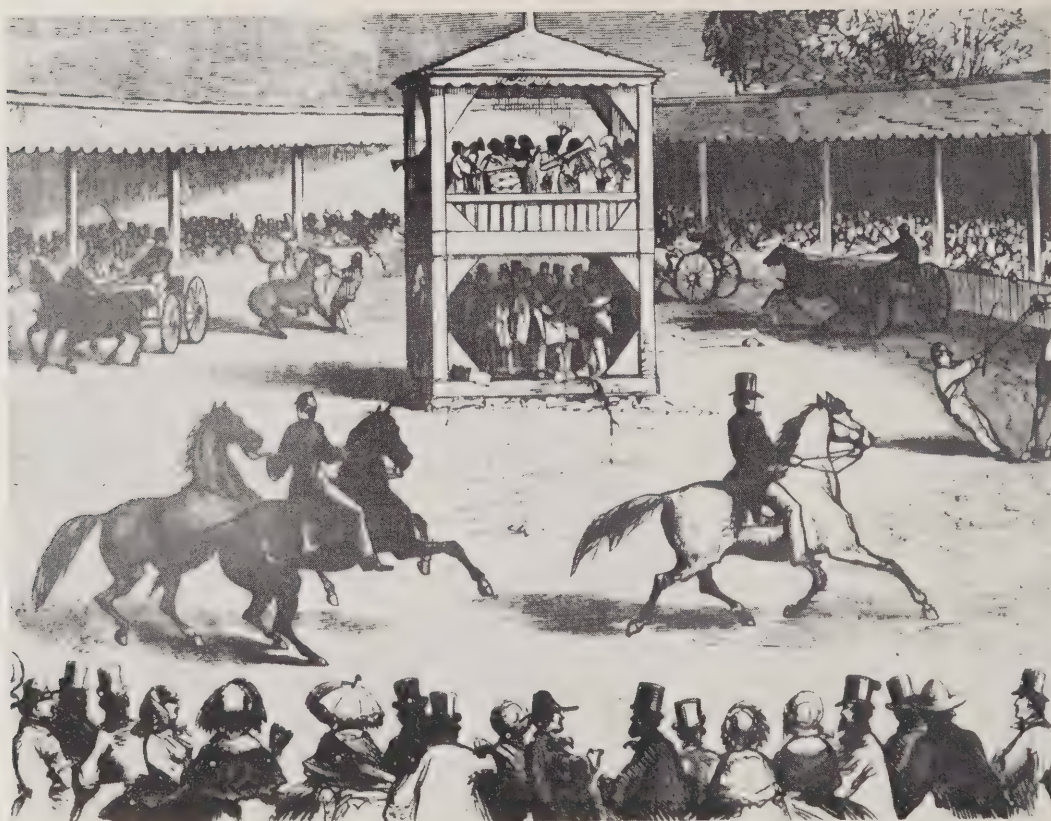
County Court House at the Southwest Corner of Lawrence Street and Washington Avenue completed in 1854 to replace the wooden building on Court Square. A center section and west wing were later added with columns across the center. The iron shutters shown on the first floor above were still in use when the building was demolished in 1958.



Artist's sketch of the Southwest corner of Market Street (Dexter Avenue) and Perry Street. (1858)



Delshaws Corner at the Northeast corner of Court Square and Commerce Street. This was the site of the Moses Building and presently the First National Bank Building. (1858)



The sketches above and on the opposite page of scenes in Montgomery were published in Harpers Weekly November 27, 1858. The above pictures were of the fourth State Fair.



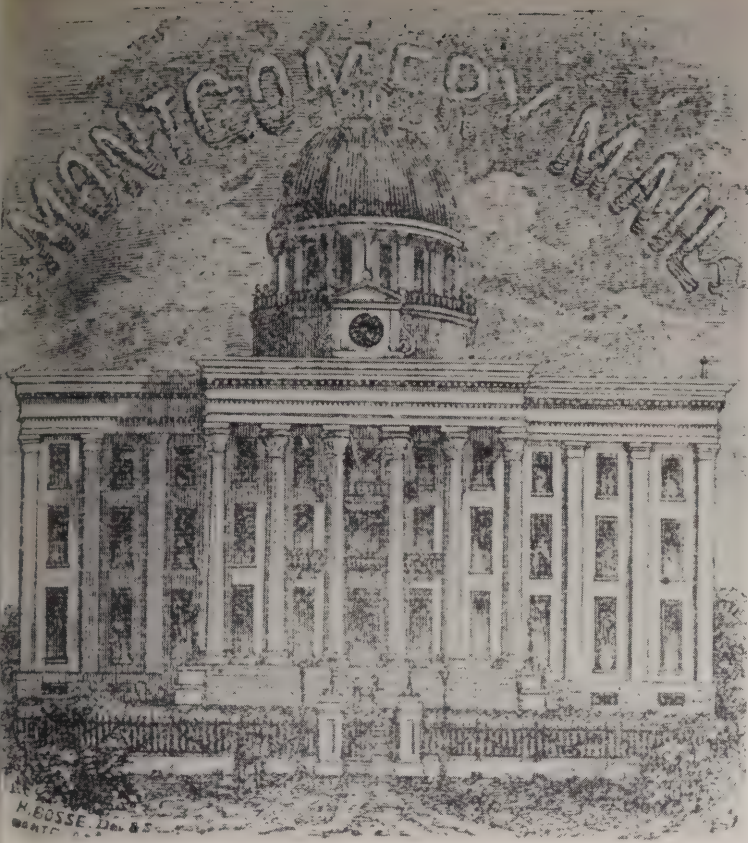
The Capitol



Slave Market in 1860.



A sketch of Montgomery made by a traveling artist published in Harper's Weekly in 1860.



Masthead of The Montgomery Mail of February 16, 1860, had the picture of the Capitol. (left)



The Montgomery Mail printing office, February 16, 1860.

53 Market Street,



FANS, Shell Combs, Mantillas, Purses, Corset Embroideries, Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Human Hair and everything in the Millinery line.

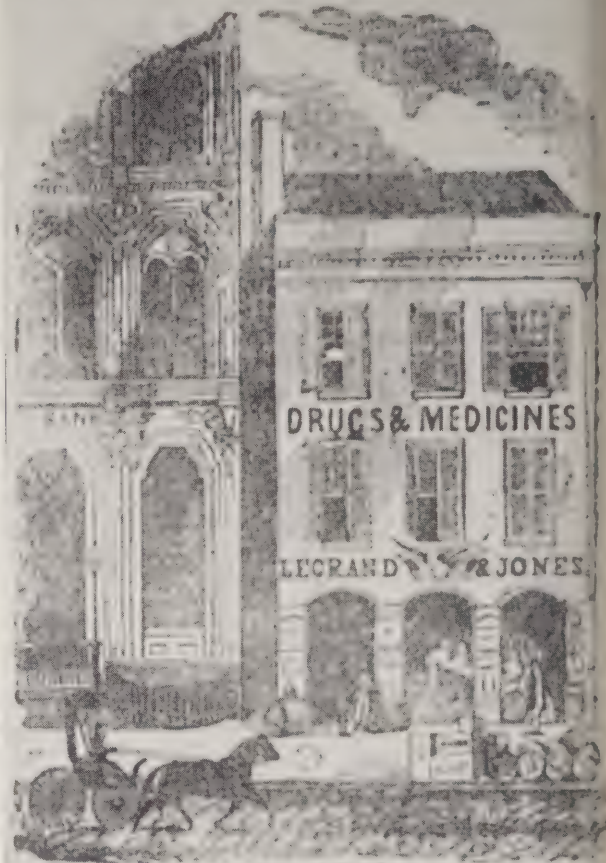
mar27d2m

Opposite Montgomery Hall.

Two advertisements in the Montgomery Mail in 1860. L. Dreyspring's (above) was on the Northside of Market Street (Dexter Avenue) just West of Lawrence Street.

LEGRAND, BLOUNT & HALE, DRUGGISTS

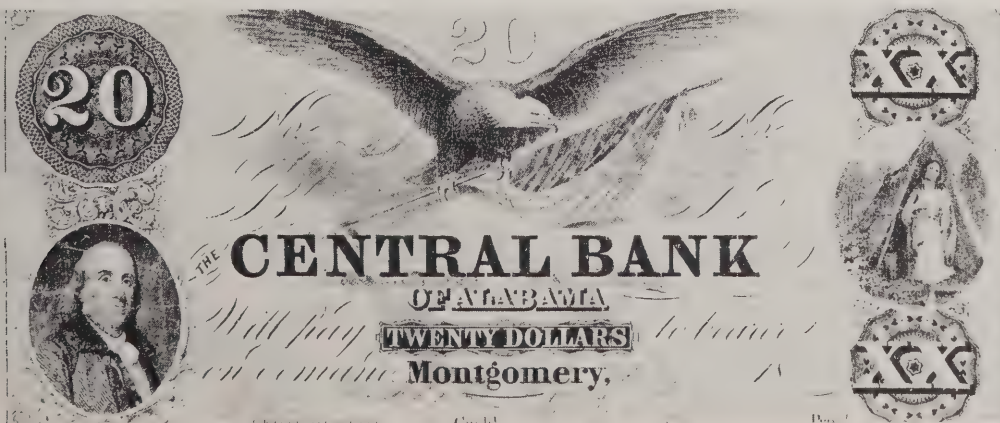
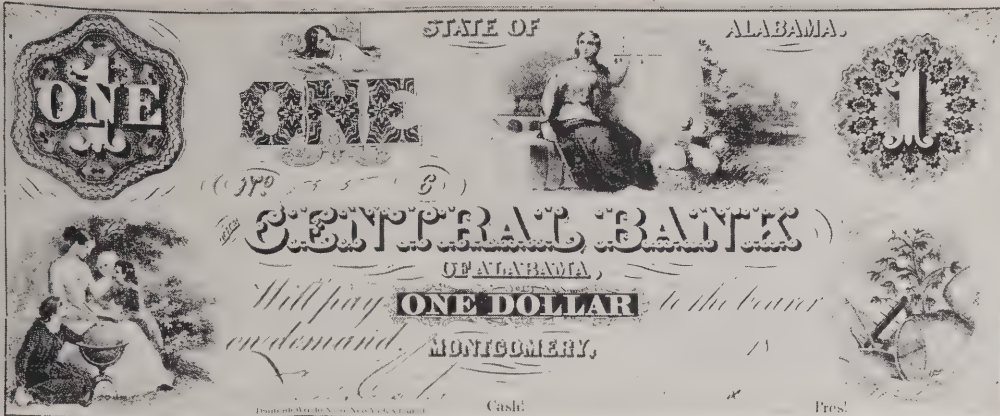
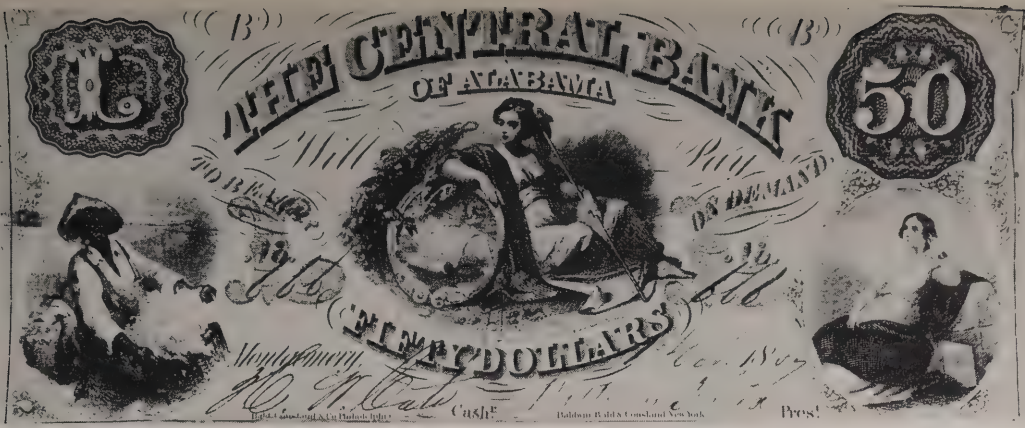
Next to the Central Bank, Montgomery, Ala.



HAVE always on hand a heavy stock of every thing pertaining to the Drug Business, such as Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals of all kinds; Plants and Oils of every description, Spices, Perfumes, Patent Medicines, &c.

sep20d4w

Legrand, Blount and Jones (Hale) (above) was on the Northside of Market Street next to what is now Klein's corner.



Money issued by the Central National Bank. This bank was one of the first financial supporters of the Confederate Government in 1861.



Court Square looking North on Commerce Street towards the river in 1860. The Artesian Well on the square was known as "Big Basin" and the well at Commerce and Bibb Streets (center background) as "Little Basin." Most of the drinking water came from these wells, being delivered as milk is today.

An Ordinance

To dissolve the Union between the State of Alabama and other states united under the compact styled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

Whereas, the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States of America, by a national party commonly hostile to the domestic institutions and to the peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, provoked by many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States, by many of the States and people of the Northern section, as a political wrong of so insulting and menacing a character as to justify the People of the State of Alabama, in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security, therefore Be it declared and ordained by the People of the State of Alabama in Convention assembled, That the State of Alabama now withdraws, and is hereby withdrawn from the Union known as "The United States of America," and hereafter cease to be one of said United States, and is, and of right ought to be a Sovereign and Independent State.

Sec. 2. Be it further declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama in Convention assembled, That all the powers over the Territory of said State and over the people thereof, heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America, be and they are hereby withdrawn from said Government and are hereby resumed and vested in the People of the State of Alabama. And as it is the desire and purpose of the People of Alabama to meet the Slaveholding States of the South, who may approve such purpose, in order to frame a Provisional as well as permanent Government upon the principles of the Constitution of the United States. Be it resolved by the people of Alabama in Convention assembled, That the people of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, be and are hereby invited to meet the people of the State of Alabama, by their Delegates, in Convention, on the Fourth day of February A. D. 1861, at the City of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, for the purpose of consulting with each other as to the most effectual mode of securing concerted and harmonious action in whatever measures may be deemed most desirable for our common peace and security.

And be it further resolved, That the President of this Convention, be and is hereby instructed to transmit forthwith a copy of the foregoing Ordinance, Resolutions and Resolutions to the Governors of the several States named in said resolutions Done by the People of the State of Alabama, in Convention assembled, at Montgomery, on the Eleventh day of January, A. D. 1861.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| William McBrooks
President of the Convention | W. L. Gacey | Eli W. Starke | John S. Owen |
| A. S. Curtis | W. C. Coleman | Abel Hambley | M. S. Moughtin |
| Andrew Baden | J. H. Webb | Geo. Taylor | J. S. Johnson |
| W. H. Davis | W. H. Barnes | John H. Linn | Joseph Dixon |
| John Cochran | D. Catterton | James Sproul | James H. Bailey |
| John W. L. Daniel | David P. Lewis | Wm. C. Cabbaneham | Julius C. B. Mitchell |
| Lewis M. Stone | James S. Clark | John S. Morgan | Wm. Earnest |
| E. S. Dargan | Lyman Gibbons | Charles H. Hawkins | David B. Goodrich |
| John Bragg | James W. Crauford | Wm. P. Linton | De Witt Clinton David |
| Wm. Thompson | Wm. H. Phelps | Lyappa J. Yelverton | Richard Jackson Wood |
| Seaverickham | George King | Thomas Peyton Smith | John Buford |
| R. H. Blue | Miss G. C. Ross | James Williams | John Buford |
| James L. Sheffield | Archibald Wm Barclay | J. M. Foster | John Buford |
| James Ferguson | E. W. Hattery | Wm. S. Saxe | William A. Wood |
| Franklin A. Dial | Wm. J. Ryan | John P. Rolle | Arthur Campbell Wood |
| Secord J. Bulling | John M. Brock | W. E. Clarke of Maury | |
| Geo. M. Johnson | Sam. Henderson of Macon | Ralph C. Howard | |
| J. D. Henderson | J. L. Jewett | George H. G. Hester | |
| B. H. Barker of Russell | John R. Coffey | Henry M. Gay | |
| G. S. Shortridge | | Frank L. Smith, of Montgomery | |
| Thomas Hill Watts | | Assistant Secretary of the Convention | |
| E. H. Knox Secretary of the Convention | | | |



A true copy from the original
P. H. Britton
Sec. of State.

Montgomery Advertiser: EXTRA.

Saturday Morning, January 12, 1861.

The Act of Secession.

Yesterday, at about the hour of half-past two, P. M. the following Ordinance, withdrawing Alabama from the Union, was adopted in the State Convention by a vote of 61 yeas to 39 noes, and the President of the Convention pronounced Alabama a free, sovereign and independent State.

An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of Alabama and other States united under the Compact Styled "the United States of America."

WHEREAS the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the offices of President and Vice President of the United States of America, by a sectional party, avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions, and to the peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, following upon the heels of many, and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States by many of the States, and people of the Northern section, is a political wrong of so insulting and menacing character as to justify the people of the State of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security.

Therefore, *Be it declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama, in Convention assembled,* That the State of Alabama now withdraws, and is hereby withdrawn from the Union, known as "the United States of America," and henceforth ceases to be one of said United States, and is, and of right ought to be a sovereign and independent State.

Sec. 2. *And be it further declared and ordained by the people of the State Alabama in Convention assembled,* That all the powers over the Territory of said State, and over the people thereof, heretofore delegated to the Government of the United States of America, be and they are hereby withdrawn from said Government, and are hereby resumed and vested in the people of the State of Alabama.

And as it is the desire and purpose of the people of Alabama to meet the slaveholding States of the South, who may approve such purpose, in order to frame a provisional as well as permanent Government upon the principles of the Constitution of the United States.

Be it also Resolved by the people of Alabama in Convention assembled, That the people of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, be and are hereby invited to meet the people of the State of Alabama by their Delegates, in Convention, on the 4th day of February, A. D., 1861, at the City of Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, for the purpose of consulting with each other as to the most effectual mode of securing concerted and harmonious action in whatever measures may be deemed most desirable for our common peace and security.

And be it further Resolved, That the President of this Convention, be and is hereby instructed to transmit forthwith a copy of the foregoing preamble, ordinance, and resolutions to the Governors of the several States named in said resolutions.

Done by the people of the State of Alabama, in Convention assembled, at Montgomery, on this the eleventh day of January, A. D., 1861.

The entire issue of the Montgomery Advertiser for January 12, 1861, appears at the left, announcing passage of the ordinance "withdrawing Alabama from the Union" and declaring her to be "a free, sovereign and independent state."

The Great Seal of the Confederate States of America.



FIRST CONFEDERATE FLAG



The top flag was adopted by the Confederate Congress in Montgomery on March 4, 1861, and raised to the Capitol dome by Letitia Tyler, granddaughter of U. S. president John Tyler.



Scene in front of the Capitol on the day the Ordinance of Secession was signed.



Address by Jefferson Davis, President elect of the Confederacy from the balcony of the Exchange Hotel February 16, 1861. He was introduced by William L. Yancey with the words, "The man and the hour have met."



Inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States of America, February 18, 1861. (above and next page)





The First White House of the Confederacy originally stood on the Southwest corner of Bibb and West Washington (Lee) Streets. It was built in 1853 and rented to the Confederate Government for the home of Jefferson Davis for \$5,000.00 a year. The house was moved to the Southwest corner of Washington and Union Streets, where it now stands.



An artist's sketch of the White House published in Harper's Weekly in 1861.



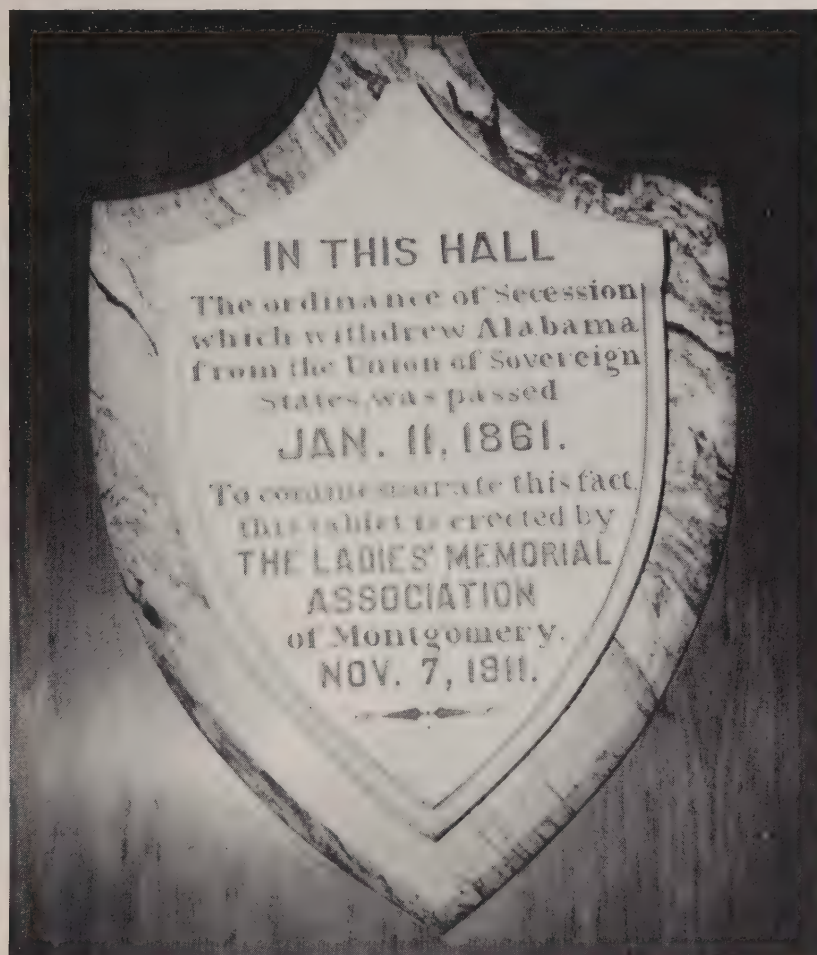
Two pictures taken at different times showing the building at the Northwest corner of Bibb and Commerce Streets that housed the offices of Jefferson Davis and his cabinet in 1861. It was destroyed by fire in 1926. At the time the top picture was made the Pickwick Cafe, a famous restaurant, and the Majestic Theatre were located here.



The Confederate Senate in Session in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol in 1861.



Chamber of the House of Representatives as it was in 1861.





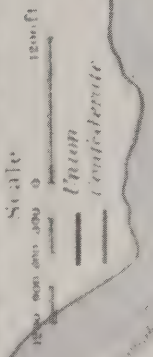
Sketch of Market Street (Dexter Avenue) looking towards the Capitol in 1861.



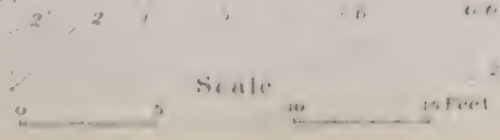
Drumming up recruits for the Confederate Army in 1862.

MAP OF MONTGOMERY, ALA. AND ITS DEFENSES.

Drawn by
Lieut H S HEYWOOD,
 Engineer Officer C. G. M. D. M.,
 From the original projection by
 Brig Genl. **EDDIE TIER,** C. S. A.



Profile of Works on Line marked (b)



Profile of Works on Line marked (a)



Note
 The dotted lines connect the Breast-works to the projected Rifle-pits.

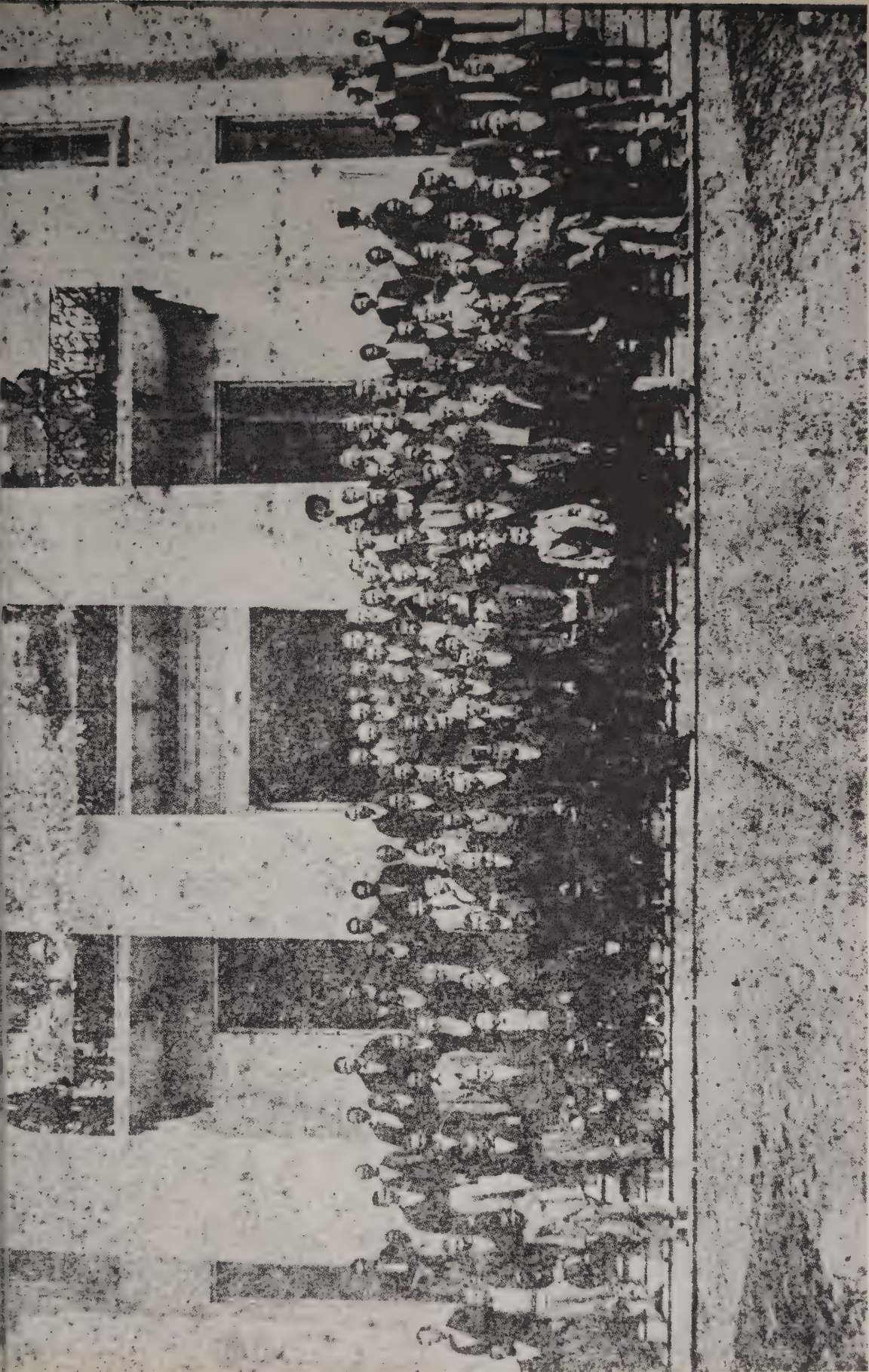
REPRODUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWING BY MAJ GENL. TIER, C. S. A. SERIES 1 VOL. XIX



The Original Memorial Day



with the same view of the original scene from



The Legislature during Reconstruction Days—the result of Federal control of a State. (1866)



H. N. BALLE.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
Montgomery Alabama, September 30th 1875.

1st Day — H. A. Canon, A. H. Carter, R. P. Rice, W. M. Lowe, J. E. P. Flinnoy, H. W. Laird, G. P. Harrison, J. T. Foster, T. Lomax, G. W. Bullock, E. A. O'Neal, R. A. McClellan, J. W. ... S. T. Paine, T. H. Ware, R. W. ... S. G. Galt, R. C. Turner, B. M. ... S. J. ... Halton, James ... J. G. ... J. M. ...
 2nd Day — G. W. ... R. A. ... S. ... G. H. ... T. J. ... E. H. ... F. W. ... J. D. ... S. ... W. G. ... J. W. ... L. ...
 3rd Day — J. A. ... J. B. ... J. P. ... A. A. ... J. W. ... W. A. ... B. F. ... W. M. ... J. B. ... F. ... J. ...
 4th Day — ...
 5th Day — ...

In 1875, native Alabamians, having endured the worst of the Reconstruction Era, had regained control of their state government, as can be seen by comparing this picture with the picture of the carpetbag legislature on page 37.

CITY OF MONTGOMERY.

PAY ROLL, *for August*
City Officers.

1875

We, the undersigned, do acknowledge to have received from the City Council of Montgomery, Alabama the sums set opposite our respective signatures, in full payment for our services for the time specified, while employed on the _____ during the month of *August* 1875.

NAME	Rate of Pay	Time of Service	Amount Due	SIGNATURE
<i>H. C. Gaber, Mayor</i>			<i>\$1666</i>	
<i>W. B. Hughes, Clerk</i>			<i>150 00</i>	
<i>R. Williams, Treas.</i>			<i>6666</i>	
<i>A. Gerald, Chief Police</i>			<i>125 00</i>	
<i>D. P. Suberman, C. Police</i>			<i>100 00</i>	
<i>C. Weischen, Mayor's Clerk</i>			<i>83 33</i>	
<i>J. B. Parrett, St. Justice</i>			<i>75 00</i>	
<i>L. M. Herford, City Phys.</i>			<i>50 00</i>	
<i>Blount, Lamp Lighter</i>			<i>33 33</i>	
<i>" " "</i>			<i>33 33</i>	
<i>" " "</i>			<i>58 33</i>	
<i>" " "</i>			<i>8 33</i>	
<i>" " "</i>			<i>58 33</i>	
<i>" " "</i>			<i>41 66</i>	
<i>" " "</i>			<i>27 75</i>	
<i>" " "</i>			<i>13 88</i>	
<i>" " "</i>			<i>50 00</i>	
<i>" " "</i>			<i>25 00</i>	
			<i>10 10</i>	
			<i>\$1176 64</i>	

Photograph of the actual payroll of the City for August, 1875.



The old Exchange Hotel on the Northwest corner of Court Square and Montgomery Streets was built in 1847, and played an important part in the history of Montgomery. It was remodeled to look as it does today in 1905.

THIS TABLET MARKS THE SITE OF
 THE OLD EXCHANGE HOTEL
 FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS
 THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CENTER
 OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA

FROM THE BALCONY OF THIS
 OLD HOSTELRY
 FEBRUARY 17, 1862
 WILLIAM L. YANCEY INTRODUCED
 THE PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE
 CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA
 JEFFERSON DAVID
 TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH
 WITH THE FAMOUS WORDS
 "THE MAN AND THE HOUR HAVE MET"

HERE CONVENED THE FIRST CABINET
 OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
 OF THE SOUTH AND CONFEDERACY
 WITHIN THE WALLS
 OF THE OLD BUILDING WAS HELD
 THAT MOMENTOUS CABINET MEETING
 WHICH DETERMINED AND ISSUED
 THE ORDER TO FIRE ON FORT SUMTER

ERECTED BY THE GRADES OF THE CONFEDERACY CHAPTER, ALABAMA DIVISION, UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY, AND PUBLICLY DEDICATED
 MAY 10, 1918



The Thomas W. Cowles Home (above) was at Goldthwaite and River Streets in 1874. It was later surrounded by the railroad yard and became the office of a railroad before it was demolished.



The Carter Home (right) was located in the middle of the block on the north side of Monroe Street between Perry and Lawrence Streets. (1875)



From Court Square (1874), looking South on South Court Street (above) and looking North on North Court Street. (below) See page 156





From Court Square (1874), looking East on Market Street (Dexter Avenue) (above), and North on Commerce Street toward the river. (below) See page 157





Laying of the cornerstone (above) of the Masonic Grand Lodge October 23, 1872. The building located at the Northeast corner of Bibb and Commerce Streets was the Masonic Grand Lodge and later the Imperial Hotel until it burned June 4, 1927. The sketch left below shows "Little Basin." The picture right below taken later shows the same building and the North side of Bibb Street between Commerce and Coosa.





The City Hall was erected in 1871 at the Northwest corner of Monroe and North Perry Streets. This building burned March 21, 1932 and was replaced by the present City Hall.



The City Market was under the City Hall. Produce was sold from stalls. (1890)



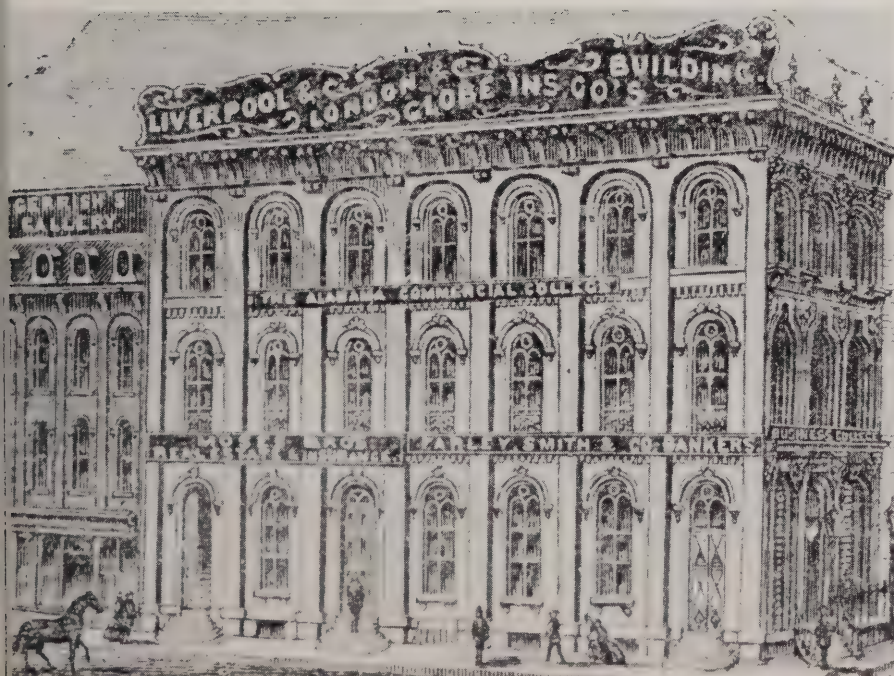
The Winter Building (above) Southeast corner of South Court and Market (Dexter) Streets housed the telegraph office in 1861 from which the order to fire on Fort Sumter was sent. Hay and cotton were sold from wagons on Court Square (below looking down South Court Street) up into the 1900's. (Pictures 1875)



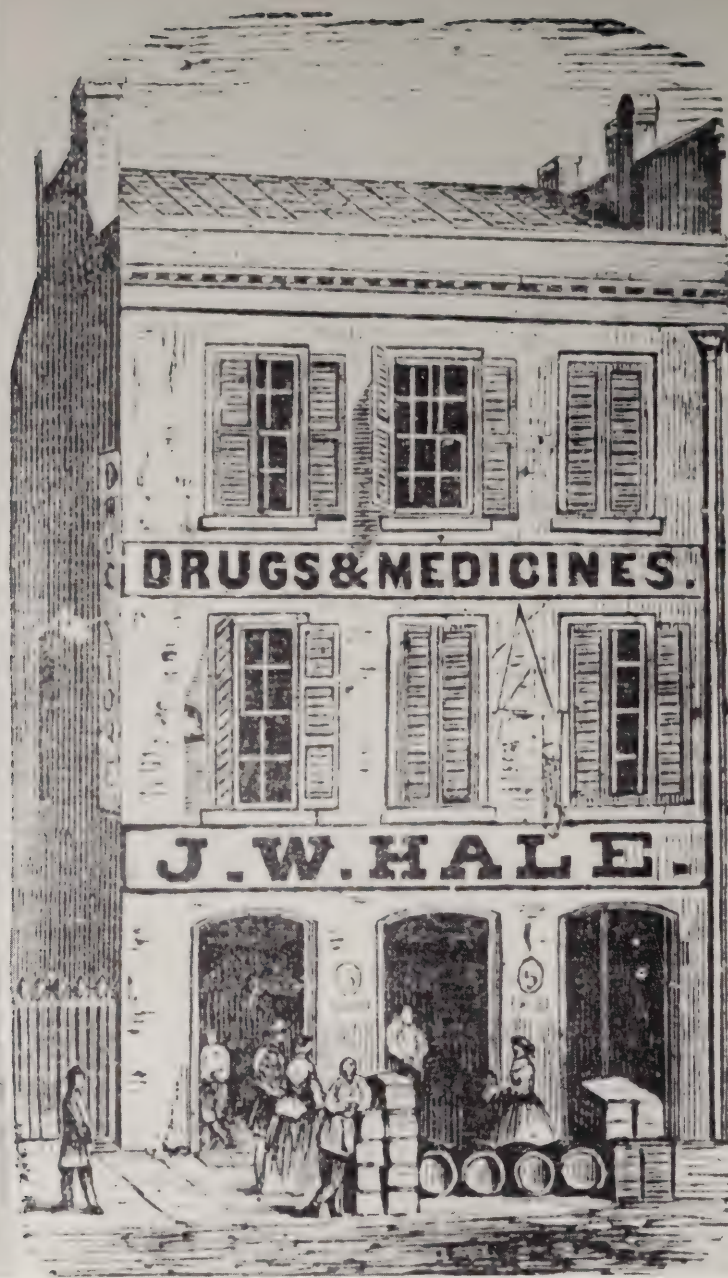


Northwest Corner of Bibb
and Commerce Streets,
August 23, 1876. (left)

Coosa and Tallapoosa
Streets August 23, 1876.
(right)



Eastside of Court Square
and the Northeast corner of
Market Street (Dexter Ave-
nue) August 23, 1876.



The above building was on the north side of Market Street (Dexter Avenue) next to what is now Klein's corner.(1876)



The First Presbyterian Church on the south side of Adams Avenue between South Court and South Perry Streets was dedicated February 21, 1845, the church having been organized in 1824. This portion of the church is still standing.



Later picture of the First Presbyterian Church (above) showing Baldwin house on the corner and portion of house on the west side.

Below is a view of the interior of the church showing slave balcony on the left.



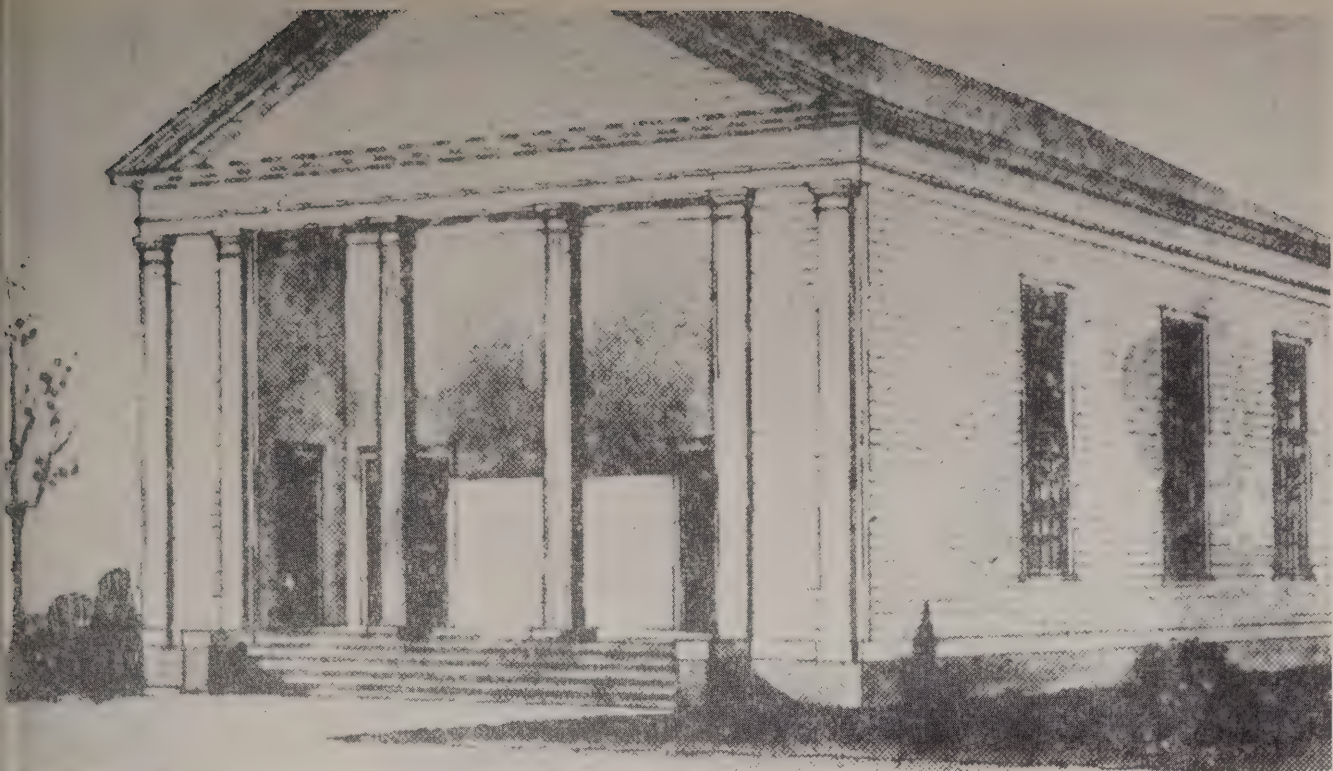


Court Street Methodist Church was built on the present site of the New Post Office Building. The above building was dedicated March 3, 1856. Originally the first house of worship stood on this lot which was used by all denominations. The first building was moved to Mildred and Holcombe Streets and given to Negroes to worship in. The last service in this church was held on April 27, 1931, after which it was demolished to make way for the Post Office Building which now occupies North half of the block bounded by Lee, Church and Moulton Streets.





The First Baptist Church was dedicated in 1854 and stood on the block bounded by North Court, Bibb, and Coosa Streets facing the old Murphy house (now the Elk's Club) on Bibb Street. (1874)



A sketch of the original structure (above) erected in 1832, known at that time as the Montgomery Baptist Church.

Another view of the First Baptist Church taken in front of the Murphy home showing Coosa Street on the right and North Court Street on the left.





St. John's Episcopal Church was organized January 9, 1834. The corner stone of the church building at the Northeast corner of North Perry Street and Madison Avenue was laid April 8, 1838. The picture at the right was taken at Easter 1896. Jefferson Davis worshiped in this church and his pew still remains in the church.



St. Peter's Catholic Church at the Northeast corner of South Lawrence Street and Adams Street was organized April 25, 1834.

The Central Presbyterian Church stood at the Southeast corner of Lawrence Street and Washington Avenue. It was first converted into the offices of the old Montgomery Journal and later demolished to make way for the Advertiser-Journal Building. (right)



The first Jewish House of Worship (left) was erected at the Northeast corner of Catoma and Church Streets by Kahl Montgomery and occupied by them until 1902 at which time the Church of Christ bought it. At one time the church was used by Barnes School during the week, before that school moved into the former Pickett Home at the Northwest corner of Clayton and Moulton Streets.

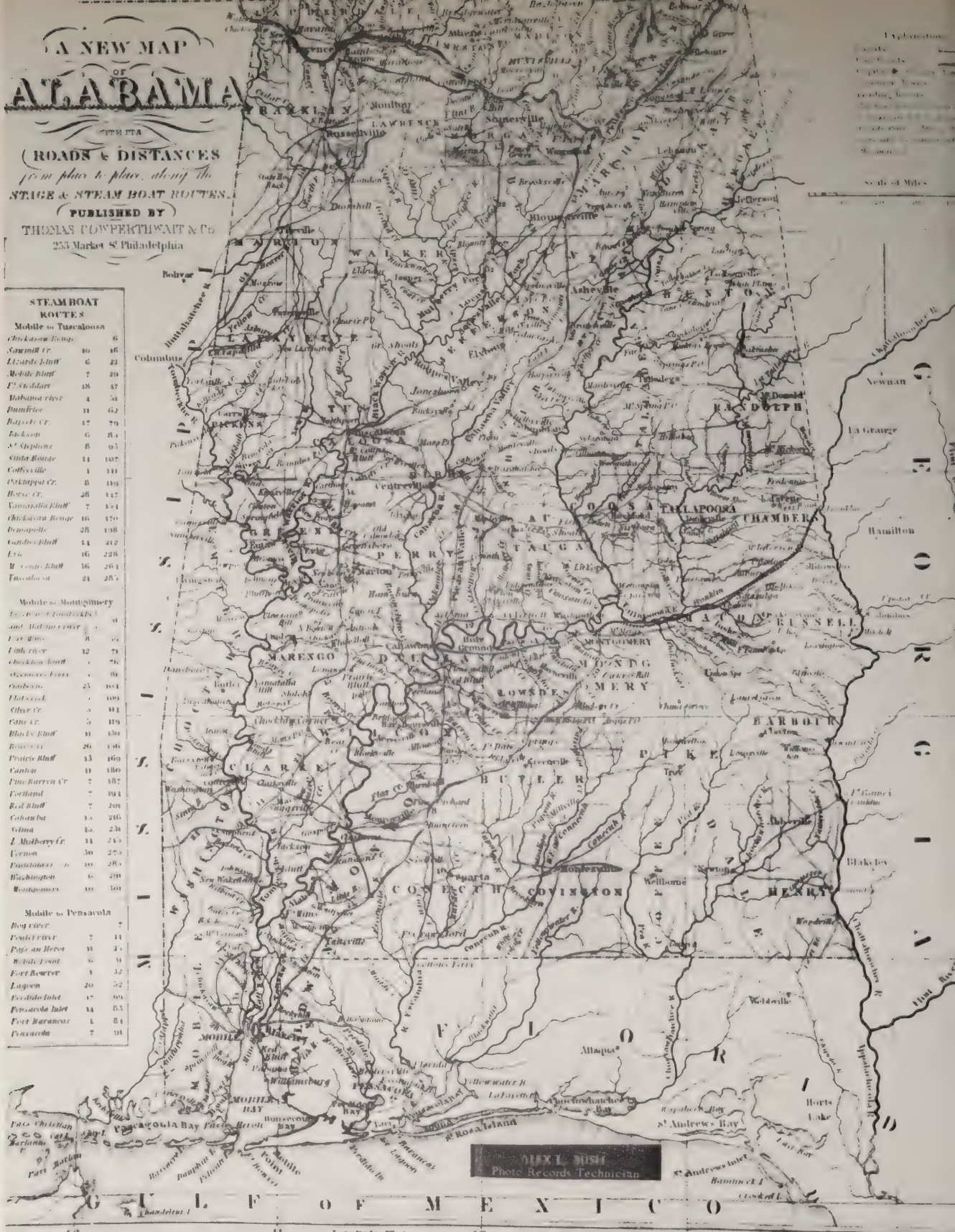
A NEW MAP OF ALABAMA

(ROADS & DISTANCES
from place to place, along the
STAGE & STEAM BOAT ROUTES.)

(PUBLISHED BY)
THOMAS POWPERTHWAIT & Co
253 Market St. Philadelphia

STEAMBOAT ROUTES

Mobile to Tuscaloosa	
Chickasaw River	6
Savannah Cr.	30 16
McCords Bluff	6 22
Mobile Bluff	7 30
Leitch Bluff	18 47
Habitant River	4 54
Bumfries	11 62
Butcher Cr.	17 79
Jackson	6 84
S. Stephens	8 93
Santa Rosa	11 105
Colfaxville	1 111
Chickasaw Cr.	8 119
Hesse Cr.	26 147
Vanderbilt Bluff	7 154
Chickasaw River	16 170
Chocoma	28 198
Carroll Bluff	14 212
Leitch	16 228
Mobile Bluff	16 244
Tuscaloosa	24 285
Mobile to Montgomery	
Leitch Bluff	11
Leitch Bluff	8 19
Leitch Bluff	12 31
Chickasaw Bluff	7 38
Chickasaw Bluff	23 61
Madison	1 69
Shirley Cr.	3 84
Cane Cr.	5 89
Blue Bluff	11 100
Blue Bluff	26 126
Blue Bluff	13 140
Canton	11 150
Blue Bluff Cr.	7 157
Fortland	7 164
Red Bluff	7 171
Columbia	15 186
Edna	15 201
L. McHenry Cr.	14 215
Fernon	30 245
Paulina	19 264
Washington	10 274
Montgomery	10 300
Mobile to Pensacola	
Bay River	7
Point River	7 14
Point River	11 25
Mobile Point	6 31
Fort Bowyer	1 32
Lagoon	20 52
Escalante Inlet	17 69
Pensacola Inlet	14 83
Fort Barrancas	4 87
Pensacola	7 94



ALEX. HUNT
Photo Records Technician

At one time steamboats plied regularly between Mobile and Montgomery. The first steamboat to arrive was the "Harriett." This boat tied up at the foot of Commerce Street, October 22, 1821 after "ten days travel from Mobile with three lost at Claiborne, Cahaba and Selma".



The early sketch above was made by a traveling artist for a northern publication of the landing below the end of Commerce Street.

The following pictures are scenes in and around the old landing and City Wharf. There was a tunnel under the railroad tracks beginning in the center of the last block of Commerce Street leading down to the wharf.





Two scenes of steamboats at the City Wharf.



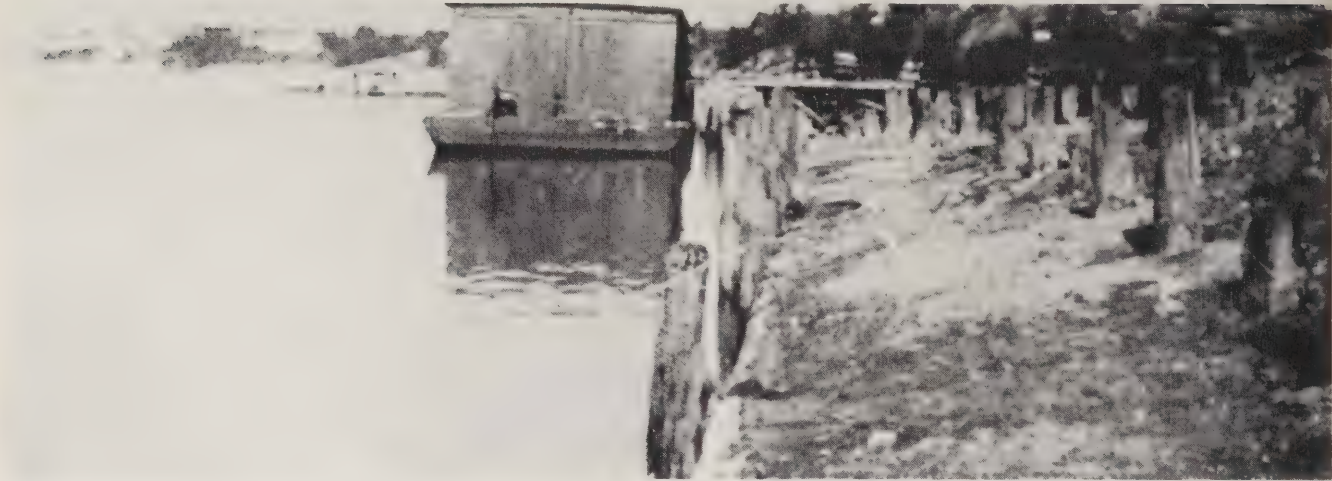
View of City Wharf taken West of Union Station looking East (1880) showing locomotive, box-car and passenger car in foreground.



The river taken from the foot of Commerce Street. (1880)



This ferry was run in both directions by the current of the river.



The boat landing next to the wharf.



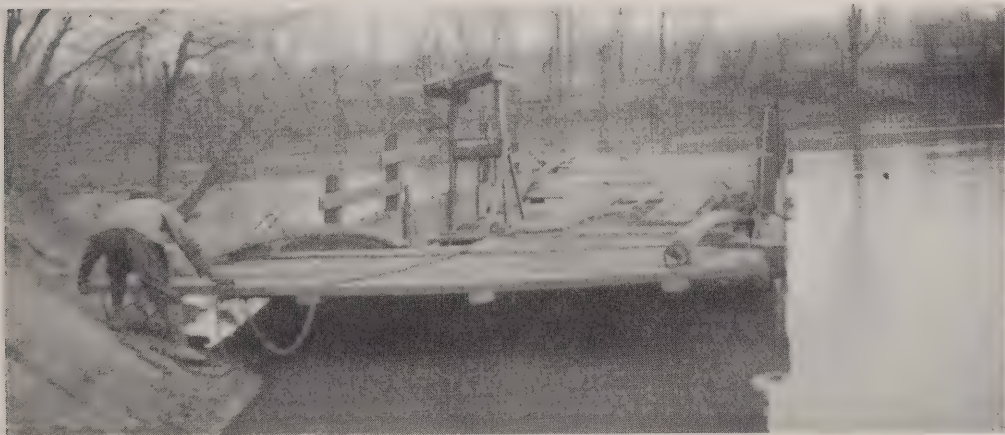
The old City Wharf at the foot of Commerce Street. The river entrance of the tunnel under the railroad tracks can be seen under the electric sign with the key to the city on it.



Close up of the tunnel from the river to Commerce Street prior to filling it in.



The foot of Commerce Street showing the Commerce St. entrance to the tunnel at the left of the picture. (1917)



Another current propelled ferry.



Intersection of Lee and Montgomery Streets in 1884 looking North down Lee Street towards where the Union Depot now stands.

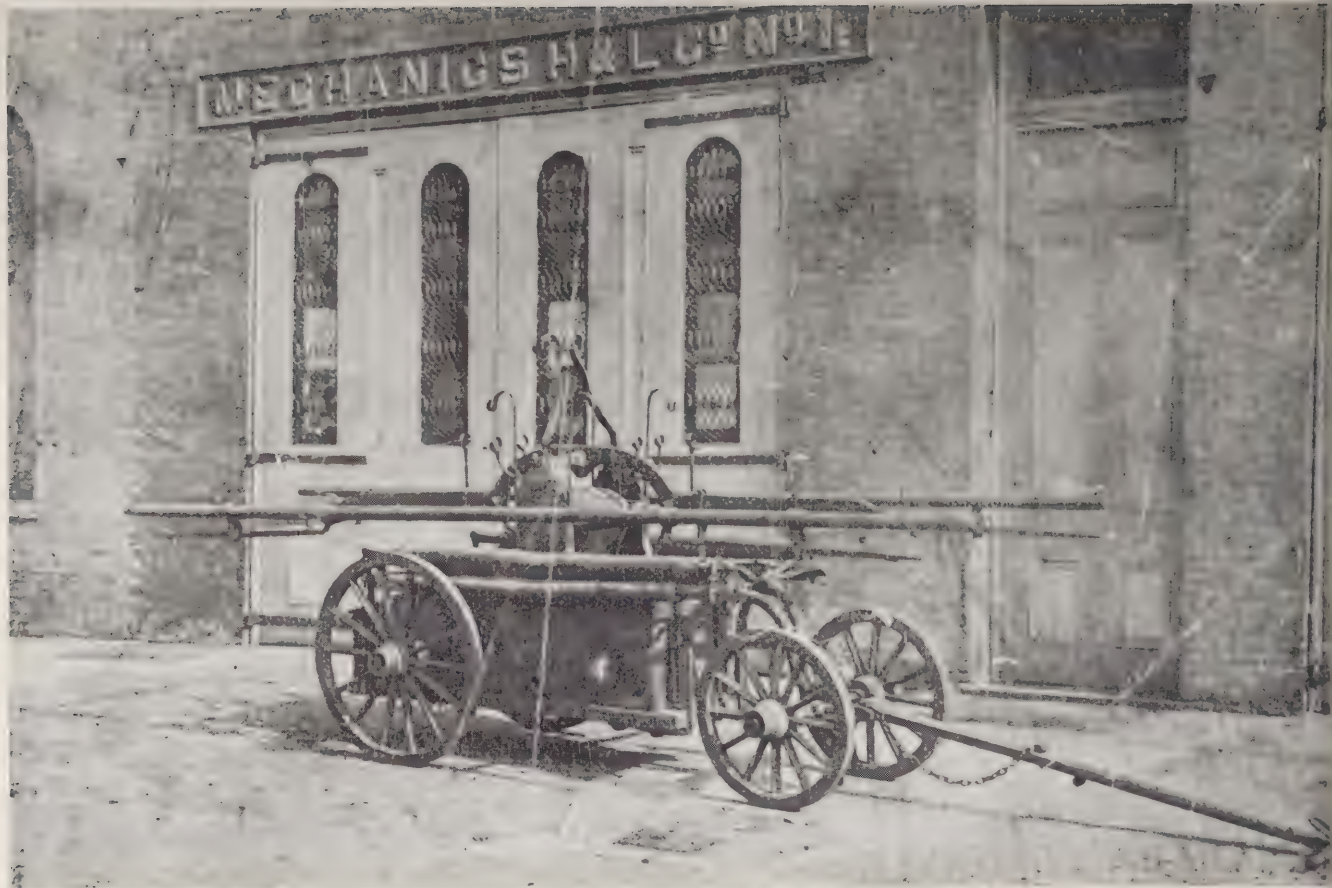


McMonnies Fountain was placed on Court Square in 1885-86.



Three views of the west side of Court Square. Andrew's Drugs was later the Strand Theatre and now Lee's Drug Store. The other picture below is where South Court Street begins. (1880) Goetter, Weil & Co. and the Ruby Saloon were later Alex Rice and now the site of Penny's.





The first fire engine was bought in 1847.

The earliest record of a volunteer fire department was in September, 1847. Early fires were fought with bucket brigades and an ordinance was passed requiring all drays and wagons for which licenses were issued to carry barrels of water and to report to all fires. The first steam engine was bought in February, 1872.



Aerial truck drawn by three horses (above) taken in front of the old fire station on Madison Avenue between Perry and Court Streets. The old city jail can be seen in the left top side of the building in the background. (1890)

Right is Lomax No. 4 Fire Company. (1890)





Hose wagon (above) and steamer (below) of steamer company No. 2.





GHOST IN THE MOONLIGHT

SHORTLY after midnight on March 25, 1886, a mule-drawn street car moved through slumbering Montgomery, Ala., hoofbeats measuring its slow progress. Along Commerce Street the animals halted. Two men alighted from the car. The mules were quickly unhitched and led to one side.

The men, Joseph Arthur Gaboury and Charles Van Depoele, carefully lifted a one-wheel "trolley," connected to the car by steel cable, to the power wire overhead. Then they clambered back on the front platform. A moment later the car began to move, gaining momentum as it went. Almost the only witnesses to this first electric trolley in America were the mules whose place it was now ready to take.

That morning *The Montgomery Advertiser* re-

ported with considerable restraint that "four trips were made up and down Commerce Street and the car moved as easily and smoothly as a ghost in the clear moonlight."

Trial trips were made on many subsequent nights. The Capital City Street Railway Company could hardly be blamed for refusal to risk mishap or public ridicule in broad daylight. But on April 15, regular passenger service on "The Lightning Route," as townspeople proudly called it, was installed. Six months later the railway company was ready to sell the mules.

Gaboury, a Canadian engineer, and Van Depoele, a Belgian electrical inventor, had brought fame to a southern American city and added a noteworthy chapter to the nation's exciting history of travel.

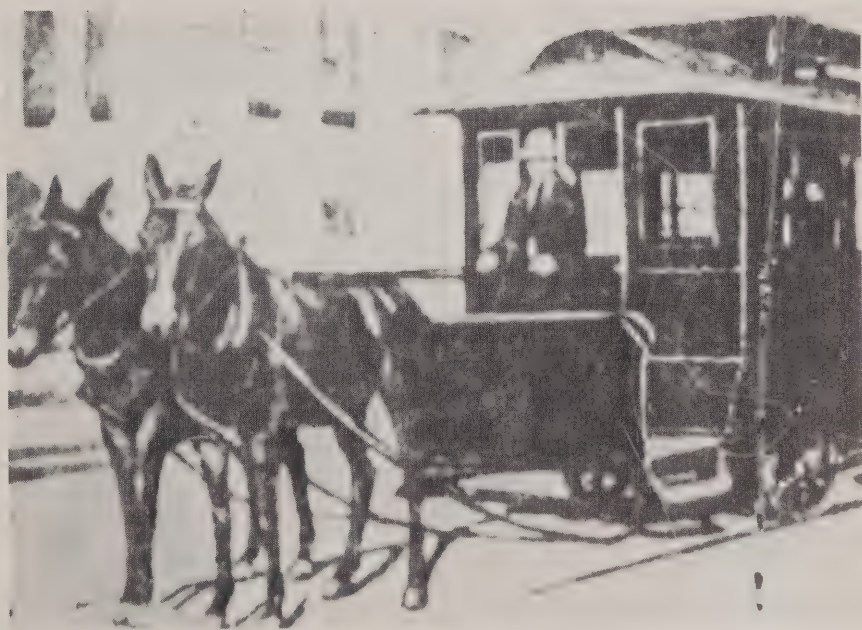


The first electric street cars in 1886



Mule drawn street car barn and stable (above) was located at the corner of Union Street and Madison Avenue. (1885)

A mule drawn street car prior to 1886.





Perspective Map of 1880.

This map was drawn by hand and gives the appearance of an aerial photograph. The map had to be reduced in size in order to include it in the book. Many interesting details can be seen with the aid of a magnifying glass.

The map clearly shows the manner in which the three original towns were platted. New Philadelphia can be seen to the left with more or less square blocks. The center portion is East Alabama with its streets running into New Philadelphia at an angle, and to the right is what was Alabama Town.

The original Indian town was located on the bluff of the river seen at the lower right of the map. The name of the Indian town was "Chunnanugge Charté" and variously called "Red Bluff" and "Hostile Bluff."



The Moses Building was Montgomery's first skyscraper and replaced Belshaw's Building on the Northeast corner of Court Square and Commerce Street. It was demolished in 1907 for the present First National Bank Building. The picture above shows the construction and the building itself to the right.





The cornerstone of the Confederate Monument at the Capitol was laid by Jefferson Davis, April 26, 1886. The above pictures were taken at that time.



The Confederate Monument was dedicated in the above picture December 7, 1898.





The Montgomery Grays and their drill team in 1885.



Reception of President Grover Cleveland at the Exchange Hotel in 1887. It was between the columns over the "Welcome" sign that William L. Yancey introduced Jefferson Davis in 1861 with the famous lines "The man and the hour have met."



The Exchange Hotel corner on May 31, 1890, showing a crowd listening to an address from the famous balcony of the hotel by Col. Thomas Goode Jones who had just been nominated for Governor of Alabama by the Democratic State Convention.



South Perry St. looking North towards town from High Street in 1888.



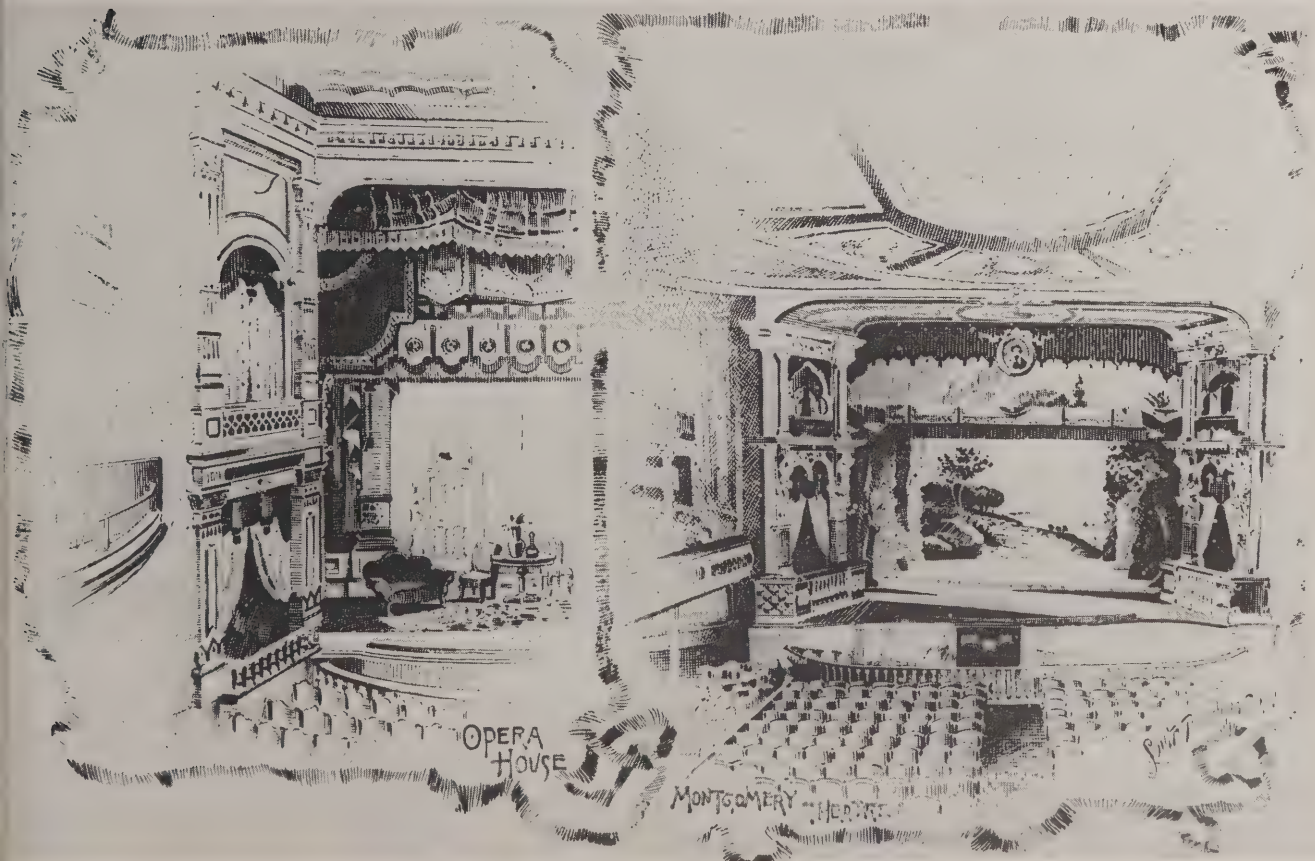
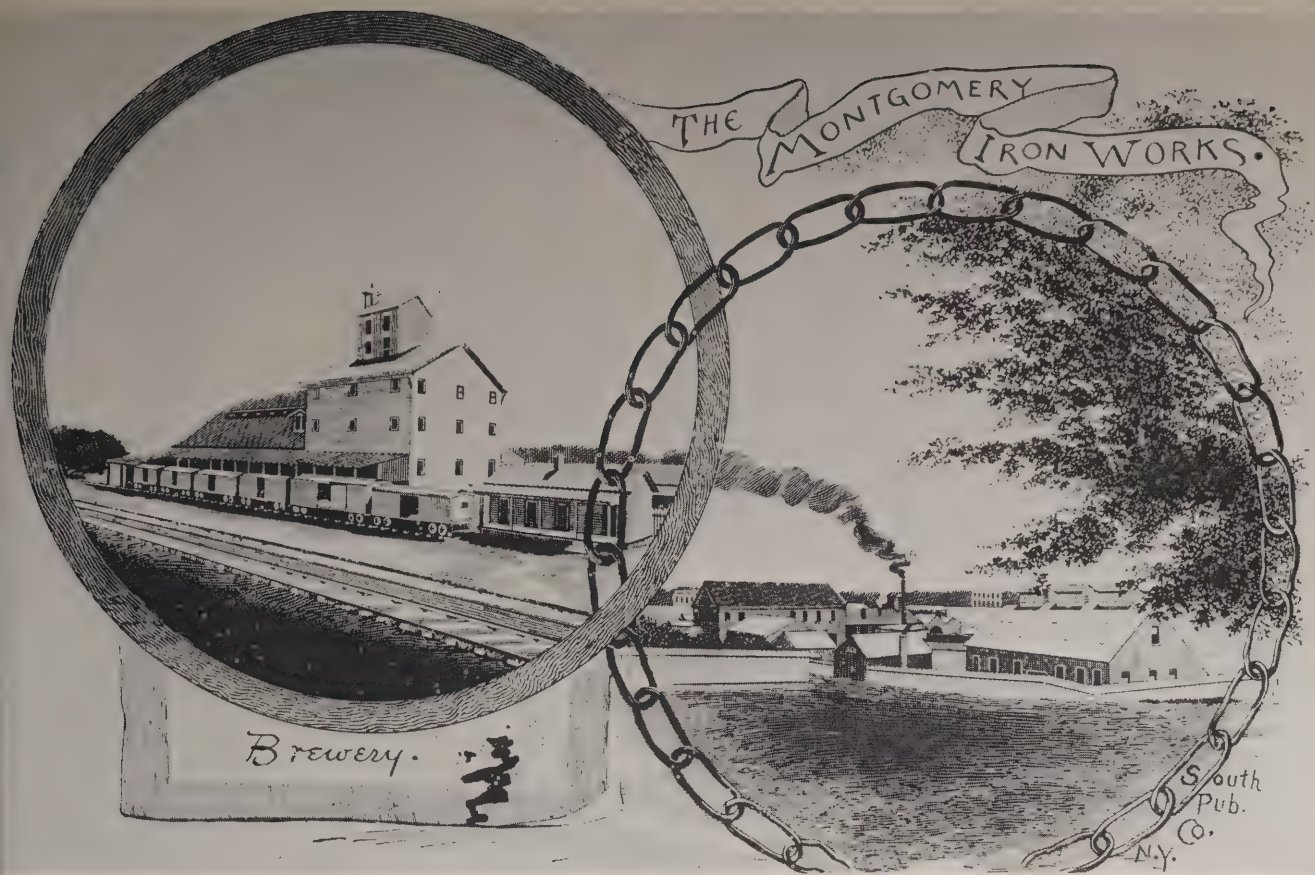
South Perry Street looking Southwest from High Street in 1888.



The Old Post Office Building on the Southwest Corner of Dexter Avenue and Lawrence Street was built in 1867.



The above sketches were published in a brochure by the Montgomery Real Estate Dealers in 1888.



From the Montgomery Real Estate Dealers Brochure in 1888.



From the Montgomery Real Estate Dealers brochure of 1888.





Court Square looking from the Winter Building Corner towards North Court Street and Commerce Street. (1890)



The Standard Club when it was on the south side of Bibb Street in the middle of the block between Commerce Street and Coosa Street. The billboard advertises "Peck's Bad Boy." (1890)



City prisoners working on the streets. (1890)



Looking from the Capitol down Dexter Ave. (1890)

Montgomery Street looking East past Lee Street towards Court Square. (1890)



Scenes at the Southern Exposition in 1890. The fairgrounds were out in Chisholm.





Scenes at the race track near Chisholm in 1885.





These two pictures were taken from the middle of the first block of Dexter Avenue. Above looking towards the Winter Building and the west side of Court Square, and below towards the Old Post Office Building at the Southwest corner of Lawrence Street and Dexter Avenue. The occasion was the inaugural parade of Gov. W. C. Oates. (Dec. 1, 1894)





Montgomery Street looking East towards Court Square from Five Points in January, 1895.



The road in front of where the T. B. Sanatorium now stands in 1893 (left) and the Old Covered Bridge over Catoma Creek on Norman Bridge Road.



This Court House was completed in 1894 on the Southwest corner of Washington Avenue and Lawrence Street. The steps were removed from the 1854 building leading up to the courtroom, and a center section and West wing were added.





The Northside of Montgomery Street at the Lee Street intersection looking East. The dome of the old city hall can be seen in background to the right. The building in the foreground still stands. (1895)



Commerce Street from Court Square looking North. The pavilion around "Little Basin" can be seen at the Bibb Street intersection. (1894)



Scene around the fountain at Court Square looking down Commerce Street. (1895)



Dr. Sims' eight room hospital was on the east side of South Perry Street between Dexter Avenue and Washington Avenue. (1890)



The Montgomery Infirmary was located on the Northeast corner of South Perry Street and East Jeff Davis Avenue. (1890)



Weighing and sampling cotton on Lee Street. (1890)



Cotton at Alabama Compress and Storage Company. (1890)



Left is an old cotton screw and right is a cotton compress in 1890.



Cotton baskets were made from hickory and oak by hand. (1890)



Adams Avenue in 1890 looking East from South Court Street towards Perry Street.



Jefferson Street in 1890 looking East. The house on the right is on the Southeast corner of North Hull and Jefferson Streets and is still standing.



The old County Jail was on the north side of Washington Avenue in the middle of the block between Perry and Lawrence Streets. The above picture was made in 1890. Later the roof line was changed to a flat roof giving it a fortress effect. It was sold and demolished when the present Court House was completed in 1958.



The City Police Department and City jail in 1890 were on the south west corner of North Perry Street and Madison Avenue.



The corner grocery store of 1890 still stands at the Southeast corner of Hull and South Streets.



The road to Wetumpka in 1890.



Wholesale buildings on the last block of Commerce Street. Above picture was taken in December 1887 and the picture below was made in 1905. The wall in the foreground below is around the tunnel going under the railroad tracks to the City Wharf. These buildings still stand.

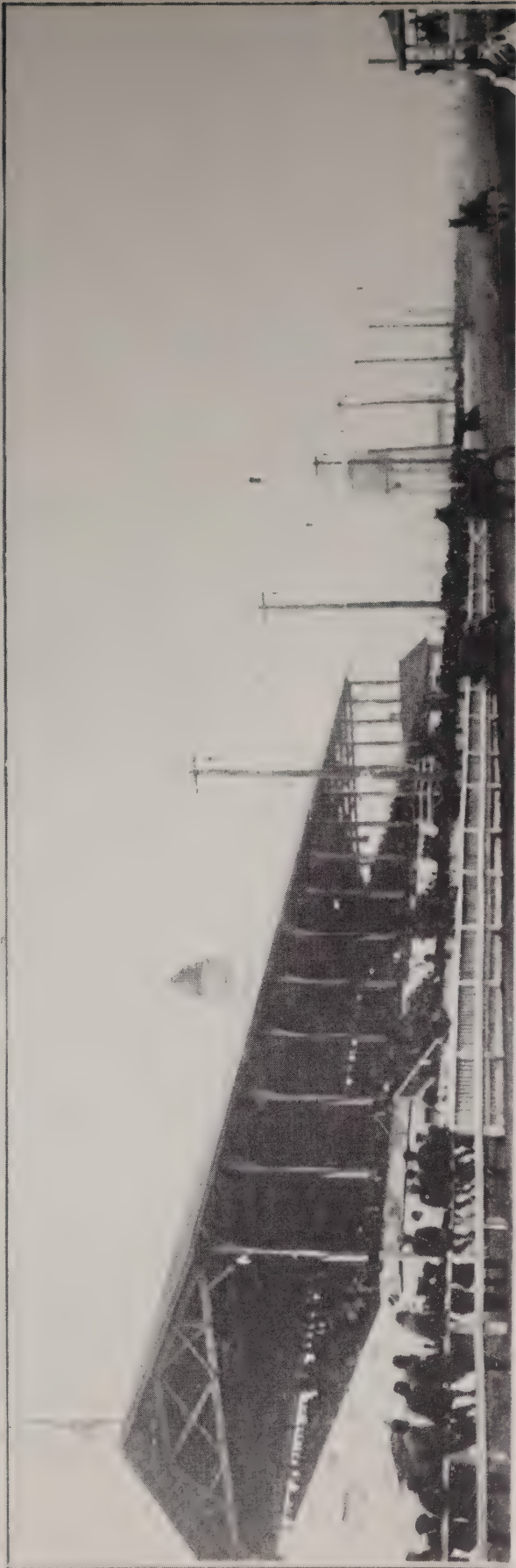




Court Square and the Montgomery Building looking towards Commerce Street and North Commerce Street in 1890. (above)



Left is a view of the west side of Court Square in 1890. The new boy on the pedestal near the corner was one of many such figures placed in the downtown streets.



Above left is Pickett Springs, above right is the old pavilion at Oak Park and below is the grandstand at Vandiver Park, the race track in 1890.



Sayre Street School at the Southwest corner of Sayre and Mildred Streets still stands with modifications and is still in use. (1890)



Capitol Hill or Lafayette School stood at the Southeast corner of Monroe and Union Streets. It was demolished in 1959 for the State Administrative Building. (1891)



Owens-Ware-Graham-Teague home at the NW corner of Perry and High Streets built in 1848 now occupied by the State Chamber of Commerce. (1890)



Goldthwaite-Arrington home at the SW corner of Church and Moulton Streets built in the 1820s has been demolished. (1890)



Baldwin home at the SW corner of Perry and Adams Streets has been demolished. (1890)



Haas home at the SW corner of McDonough and Alabama Streets has been demolished and is part of Baldwin Junior High School play ground. (1890)



Knox Home on the east side of Perry St. South of Scott Street has the Martha Stuart Apartments built around it. (1890)



A. A. Wiley home on the NW corner of Madison Avenue and Ripley Street has been demolished. (1890)



Harvey home at the intersection of Clayton, Montgomery and Goldthwaite Streets has been demolished. (1890)



Thomas Goode Jones home at the NW corner of Adams Avenue and Hull Street built in 1856 and is still occupied by his descendants. (1890)



Winter-Thorington home at the NW corner of Goldthwaite and Mildred Streets was built in 1855 and is still occupied by a descendant. (1896)



Semple-Knox-Saffold-Lehman-Goetter-LeGrand home at the SW corner of Court and Clayton Streets built about 1852 has been demolished.



Gerald home at the SE corner of Lawrence and Adams Streets was built in 1851 and is now being used by St. Mary of Loretta Convent. (1890)



Vincentelli-Nicrosi home on Jackson Street at the head of Washington Avenue has been demolished. (1890)



Pollard home at the NW corner of Jefferson and Lawrence Streets has been demolished. (1890)



LeGrand home at the SE corner of Church and Catoma Streets has been demolished. (1890)



Gilmer-Shorter-Lomax home at the NE corner of Court and Alabama Streets was completed in 1848 was used as Edgars School at one time and now by an insurance company. (1890)



Houghton home "Morning View," at the SE corner of Highway 80 and Anne Street is still standing but is completely surrounded by apartment buildings.



John M. Wyly home on the south side of Madison Ave. with two different modes of transportation in front. (1890)



McBryde-Screws-Tyson home on Mildred Street at the head of Goldthwaite Street built in 1832 still being used by a descendant, and in excellent condition.



The upper end of Dexter Avenue
in 1890.



A street car 1896 vintage.



Southside of the first block of Dexter Avenue May 1893, showing the funeral cortege of Jefferson Davis, headed down Dexter Avenue after lying in state in the Supreme Court Room at the Capitol. This picture was taken from Tresslar's Studio which at that time was over what is now Newberry's.



Bicycle races at the Fairgrounds in 1890.



Scene at the first golf course in Montgomery located in the old Cloverdale area in 1890.



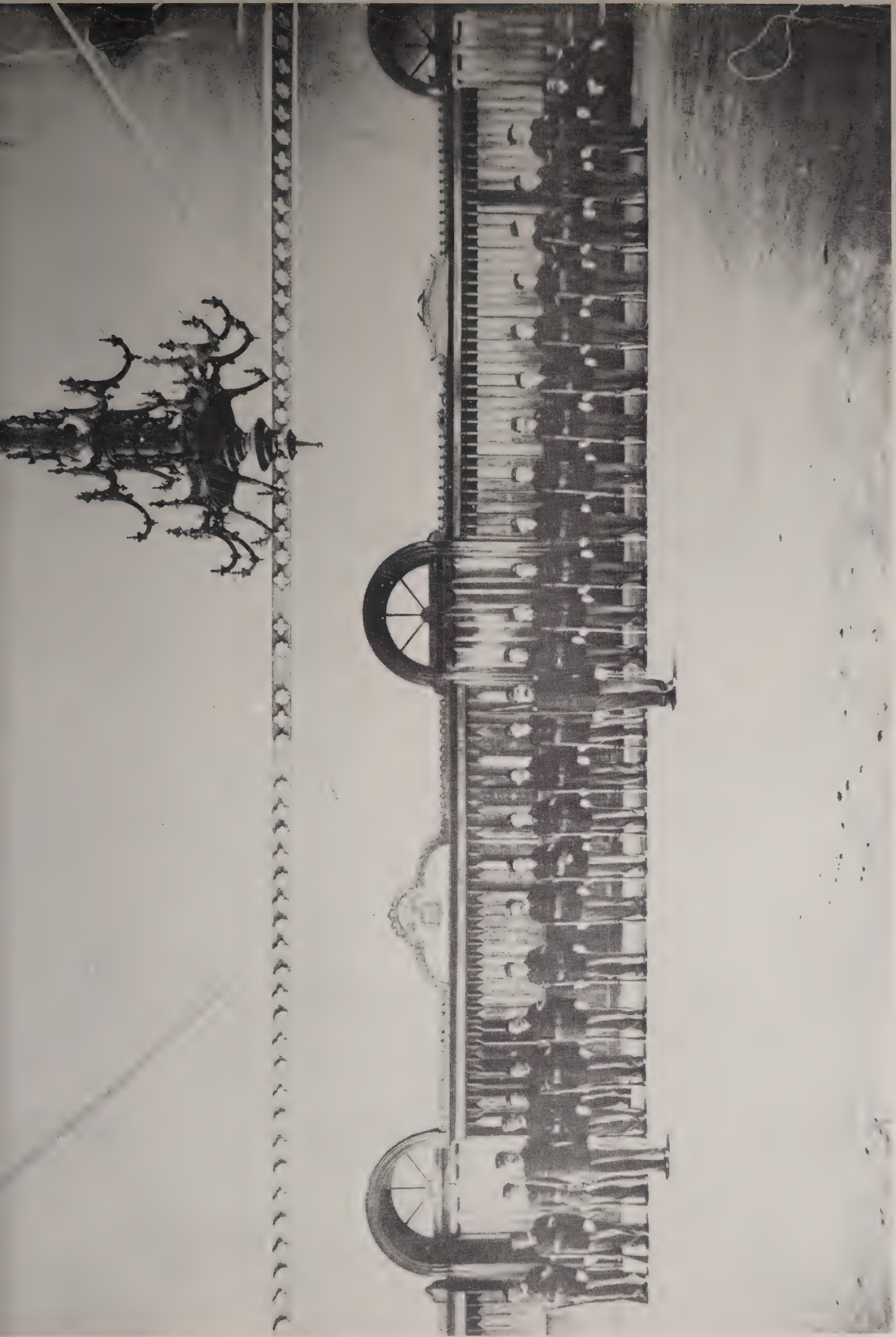
Spanish American War soldiers marching down Commerce Street to the station in 1898. (above)

Preparations for the return of the Spanish-American War soldiers at Court Square in 1898. (right) There were street fairs on Commerce Street as late as twenty years ago.





Dexter Avenue from Court Square to the Capitol at the time the Spanish American War Soldiers returned in 1898.



Montgomery True Blues, Company D, 2nd Regiment, April 28, 1896, in the City Auditorium in the City Hall.



Looking towards Montgomery Street from Dexter Avenue in 1892.



NE corner of Dexter Avenue and Court Square in 1900. These street cars were used in the summer.



Court Square from South Court Street with a six-mule team dray hauling cotton in 1900.



The Standard Club at the Southwest corner of Montgomery and Moulton Streets in 1902. This was a Jewish club later used by the Farm Bureau. The ballroom on the top floor was the scene of many "teenage script" and college dances in the twenties and thirties.



Farley's Bank corner, the Northeast corner of Dexter Avenue and Court Square in 1900.



View of the Capitol taken from Washington Avenue in 1900 shows buildings on the Capitol grounds.



Entrance to Oakwood Cemetery in 1895.



The Windsor Hotel on the SW Corner of Commerce and Water Streets in 1904. This hotel burned and the site was an eyesore for many years.



During the yellow fever epidemic many people from town camped out around the above building which became known as Camp Taylor, located in the Mitylene area.



The Old Post Office Building in 1900.



Looking from the Winter Building towards North Court Street in 1906. The street was paved with cobble stones brought from Europe as ballast for sailing ships.



Dexter Avenue in 1900.



Dexter Avenue in 1904. Some changes can be seen.



Capitol steps and South lawn in 1904. This picture was taken at the inauguration of Gov. Jelks.



East side of Court Square and East side of South Court Street in 1903.



Plantation scene in 1900 near Montgomery.



Cotton gin at Mitylene in 1905.



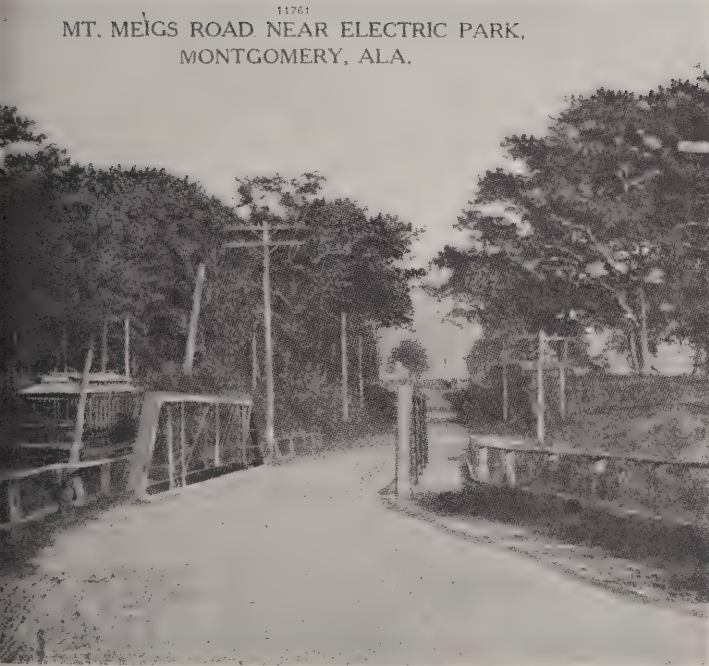
Two methods of picking cotton. Above an experimental mechanical cotton picker in 1905 and below, at that time, a more reliable method. (McLemore Plantation)





Pickett Springs was a recreational area near Chisholm. (1902)

11761
MT. MEIGS ROAD NEAR ELECTRIC PARK,
MONTGOMERY, ALA.



Electric Park was another recreational area at what is now Forest Hills. It was on what was then called Three Mile Branch. Both of these parks were reached by street cars.



Coosa Street looking from Madison Avenue towards North Court and Monroe Streets. (1910)



Coosa Street looking from North Court Street towards Madison Avenue. (1910)



Court Square from North Court Street looking West up Montgomery Street. (1900)



Same view after the Bell Building and First National Bank Building had been erected.



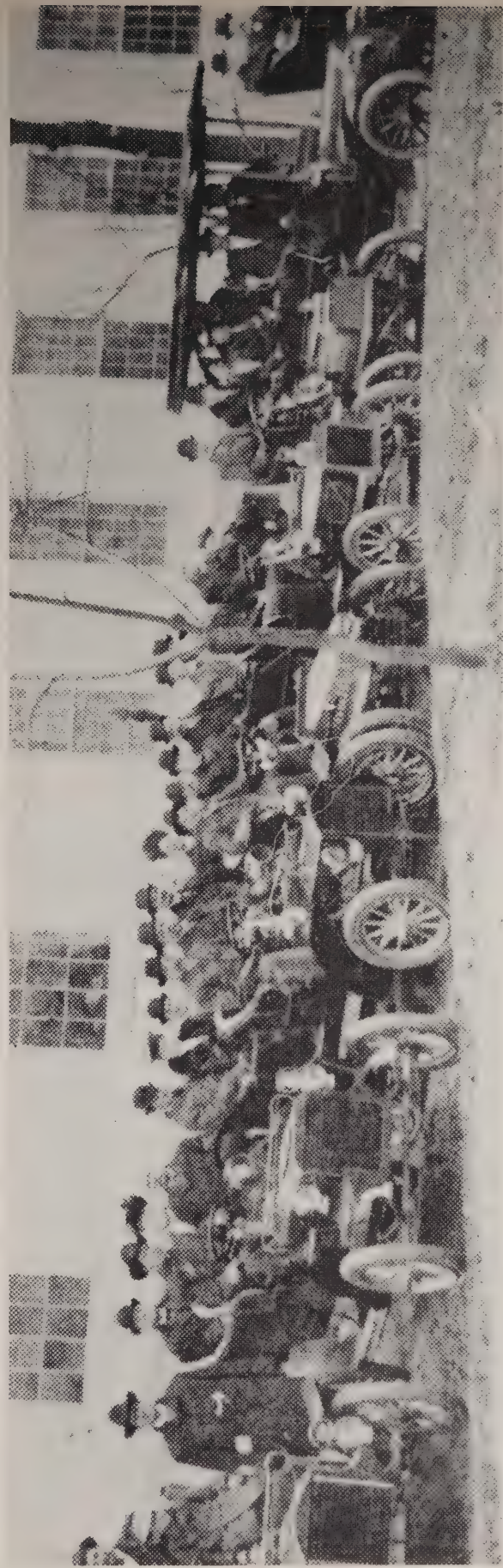
Front view of the Court House at the Southwest corner of Lawrence Street and Washington Avenue in 1915. Miss Gussie Woodruff's School can be seen in the left background at the corner of Lawrence and Alabama Streets.



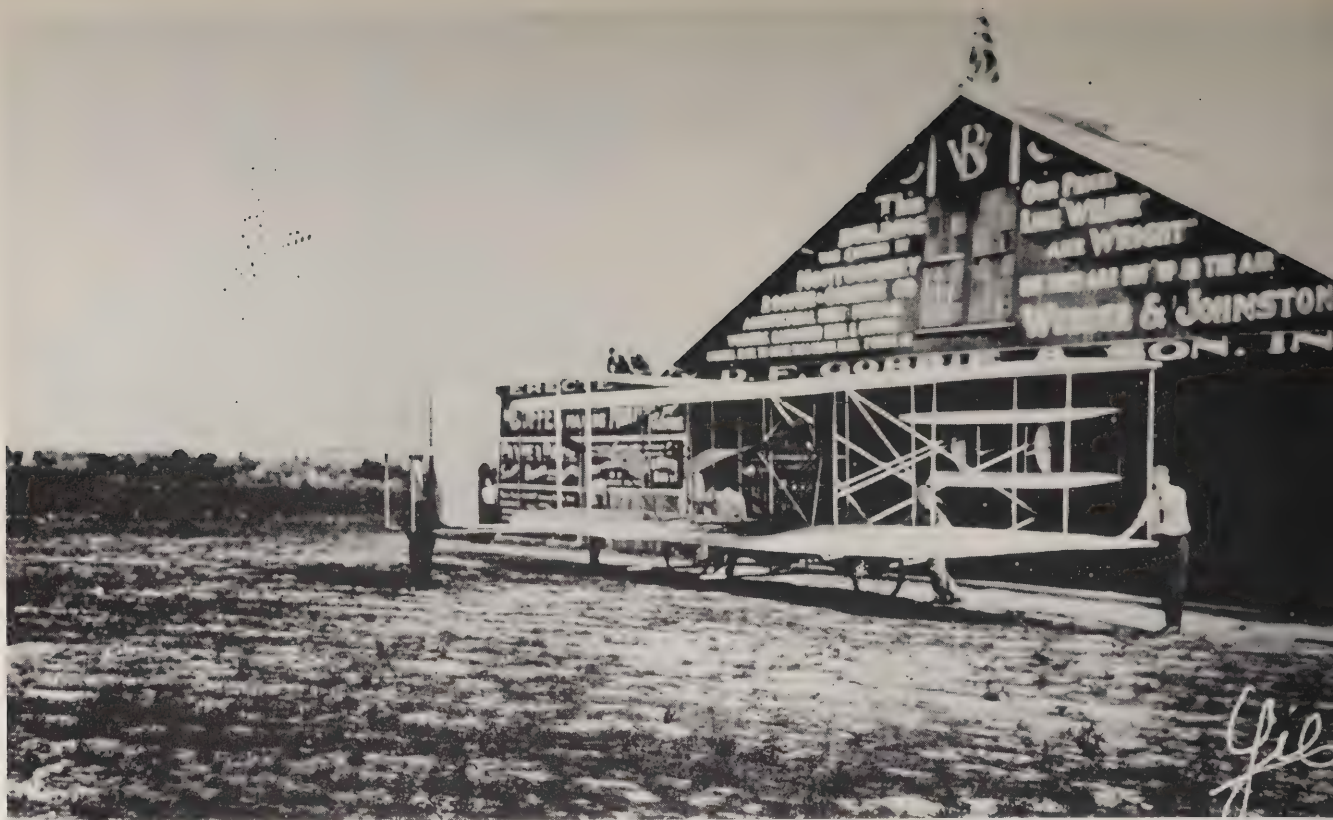
The Court House and the park in the rear of the Old Post Office Building in 1905.



Montgomery Automobile Club on the lawn of the Montgomery Country Club in 1907.



Montgomery Automobile Club in 1910.



The Wright Brother's Flying School located where Maxwell Air Force Base is now. (1910)



Maxwell Field in the 1920's.



The north side of Monroe Street from the First National Bank Building looking North-east towards the City Hall at Perry and Monroe Streets. (1910)



Dexter Avenue from the First National Bank Building looking East towards the Capitol. (1910)



The Montgomery Country Club was located on the north side of Carter Hill Road and Mulberry Street in 1910. The building burned February 1926.



"The Oaks" Plantation at Waugh in 1910.



Intersection of Galena Avenue and Cloverdale Road 1910.



Lee Street looking towards the station 1910.



Panorama of Court Square looking South and East in 1905.



Court Square looking towards Dexter Avenue, North Court Street and Commerce Street 1912.



Lovlace Negro Undertaking Company hack in front of the Murphy house at Northeast corner of Coosa Street and Madison Avenue, 1916.



The bus to Wetumpka from Montgomery in 1917.



Black Maria of 1917.



Dexter Avenue looking East from the middle of the first block 1916.



The Bicycle Squad (above) and the Mounted Squad (below) of the Police Department of 1917.





Camp Sheridan where Ohio soldiers were trained in 1917 was located in the Kilby Prison area.



Court Square Fountain decorated for the return of the 167th Infantry Regiment in 1919.



The Victory Arch at the foot of Commerce Street for the return of the 167th Regiment in 1919.



Court Square looking towards Commerce Street when the 167th Regiment returned in 1919.



Dexter Avenue from Court Square to the Capitol in 1924.



Northside of Court Square with Shrine parade in foreground. (1918)



The above building stood next to The First National Bank Building on Commerce until it was demolished in 1962. Picture in 1926.



The fire chief and assistant fire chief in front of the fire department on Madison Avenue in 1920



Engine Company No. 2 (Scott Street) in 1920. The last fire horse was retired in 1926.



Northeast corner of Washington and Bainbridge Streets after the adding of the South wing of the Capitol. The flagpole on the south lawn is being dedicated in 1918.



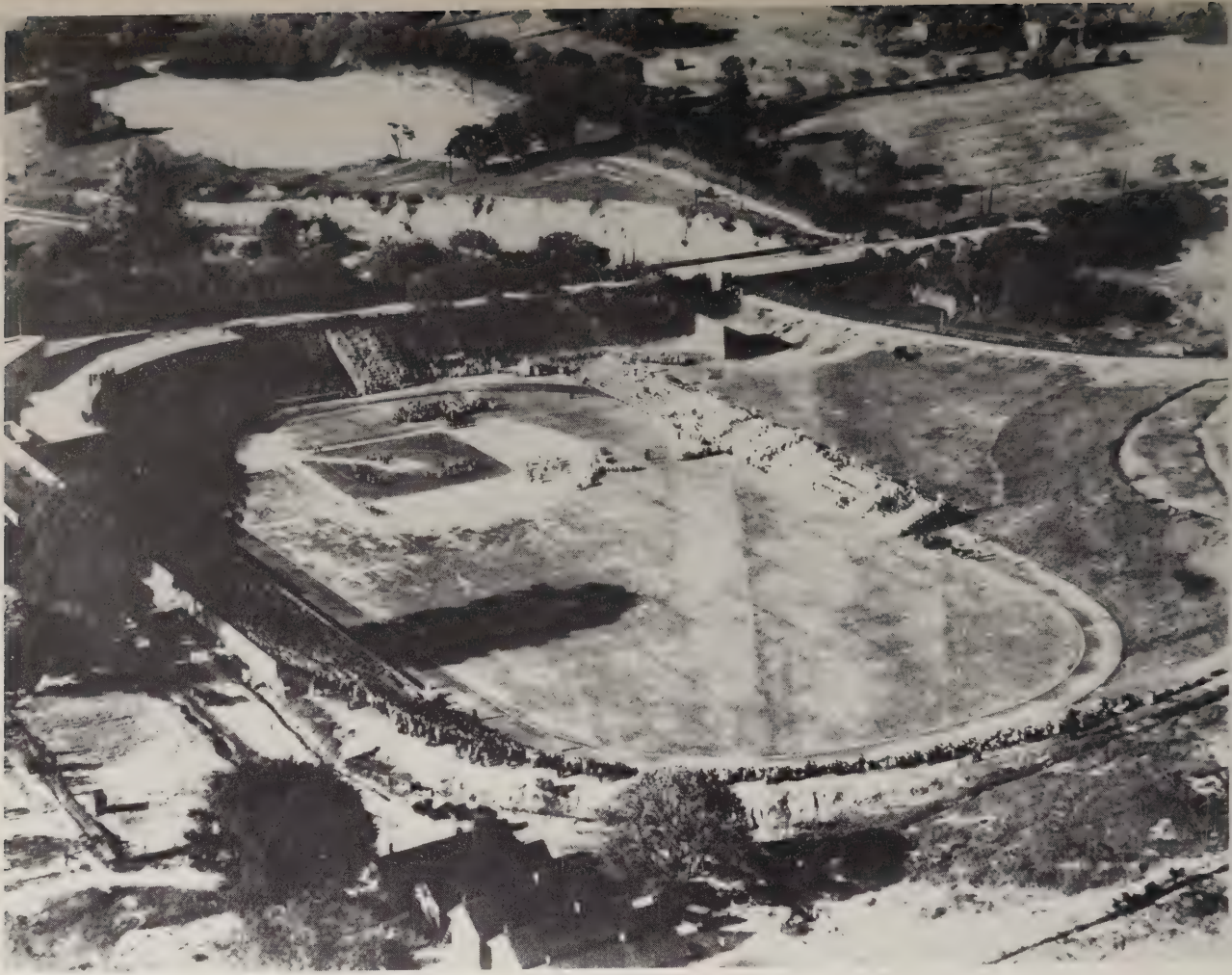
Court Square looking towards Commerce Street in 1920.



Court Square looking towards Commerce Street in 1934.



Two views of Court Square looking up Dexter Avenue in 1934. The tower to the left of the fountain was a traffic control tower hand operated during rush hours.



Two views of Cramton Bowl in 1930. In the top picture the two white spots in the background was a garbage dump that burned most of the time. In the lower picture the building to the left background was the street car barn.



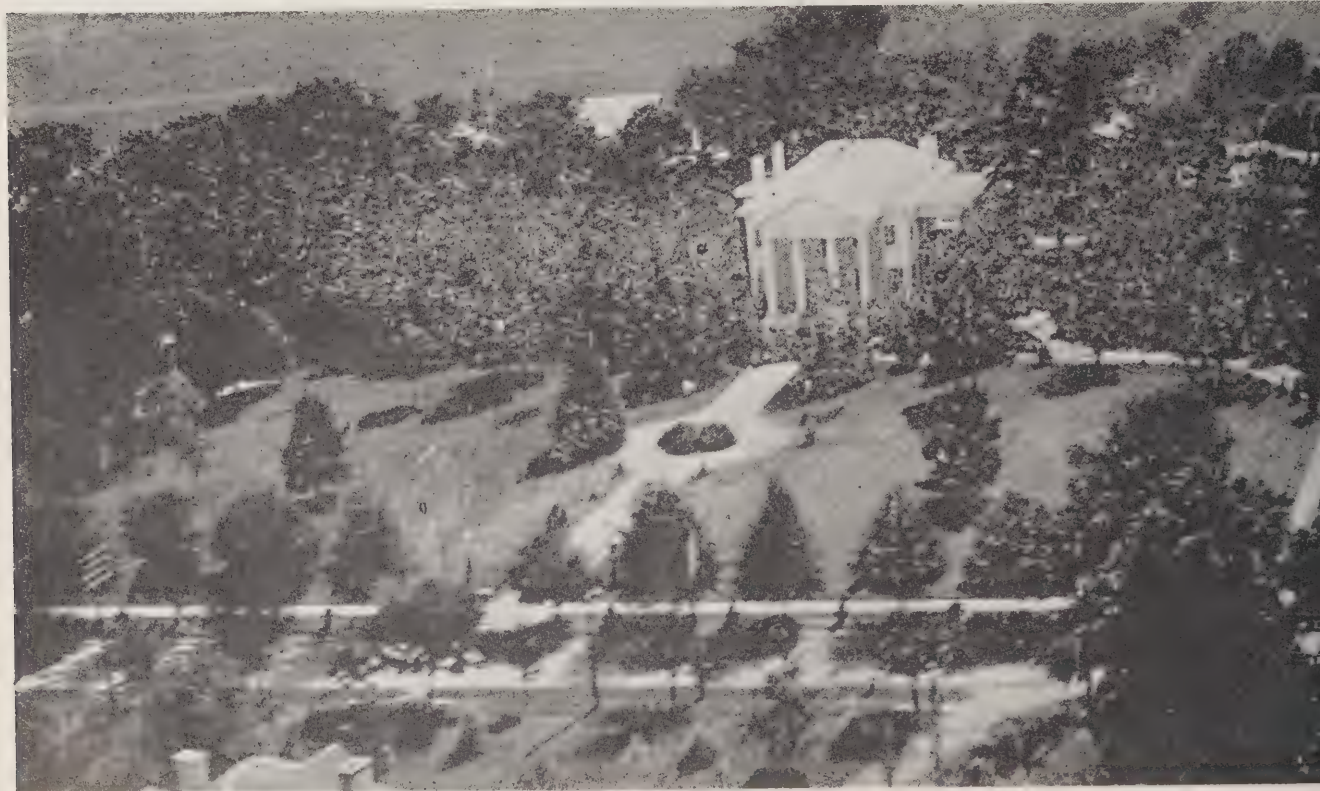
Aerial view showing the rear of the Court House from Adams Street looking North and East in 1930.



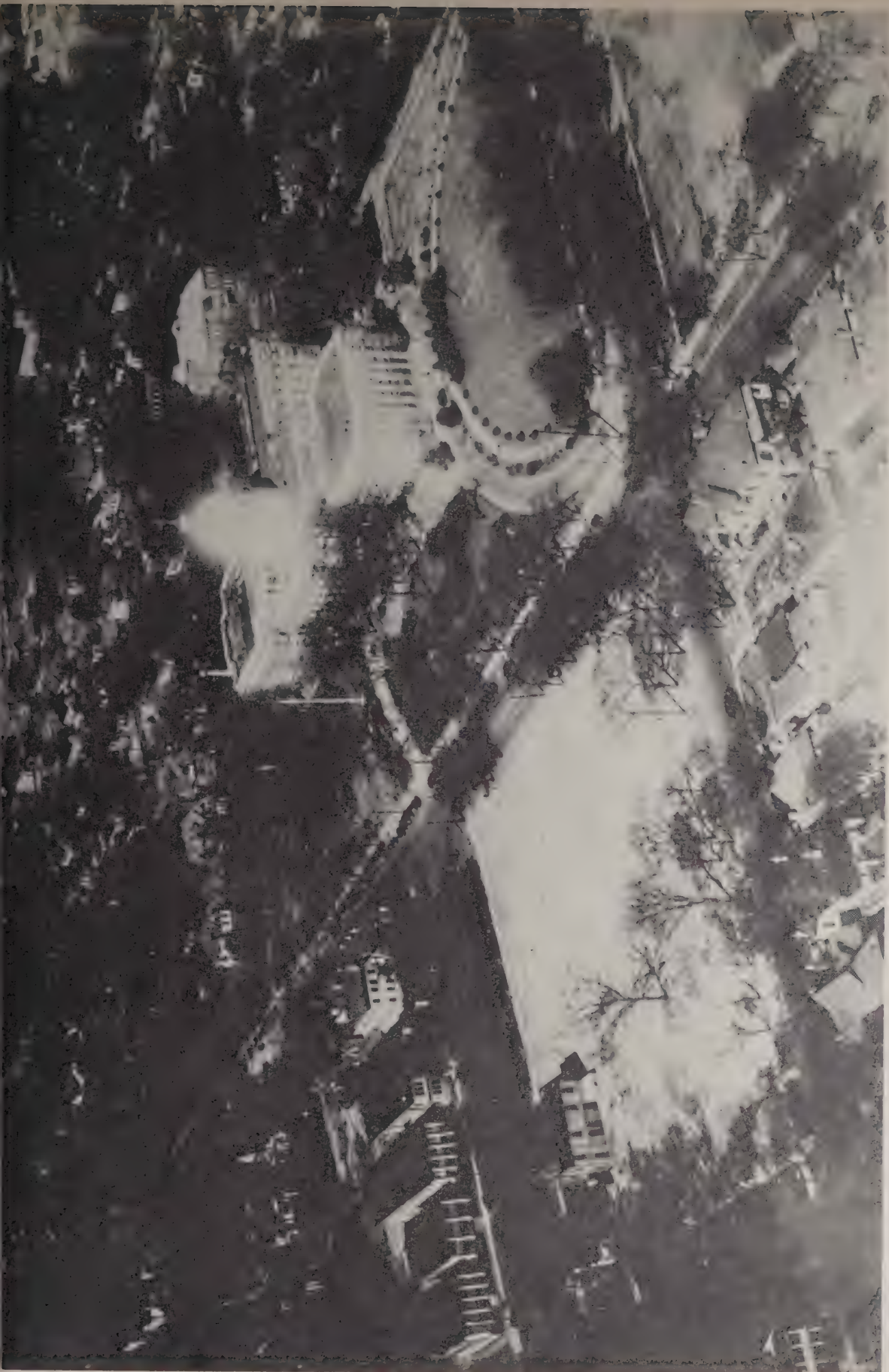
St. Margaret's Hospital in 1930.



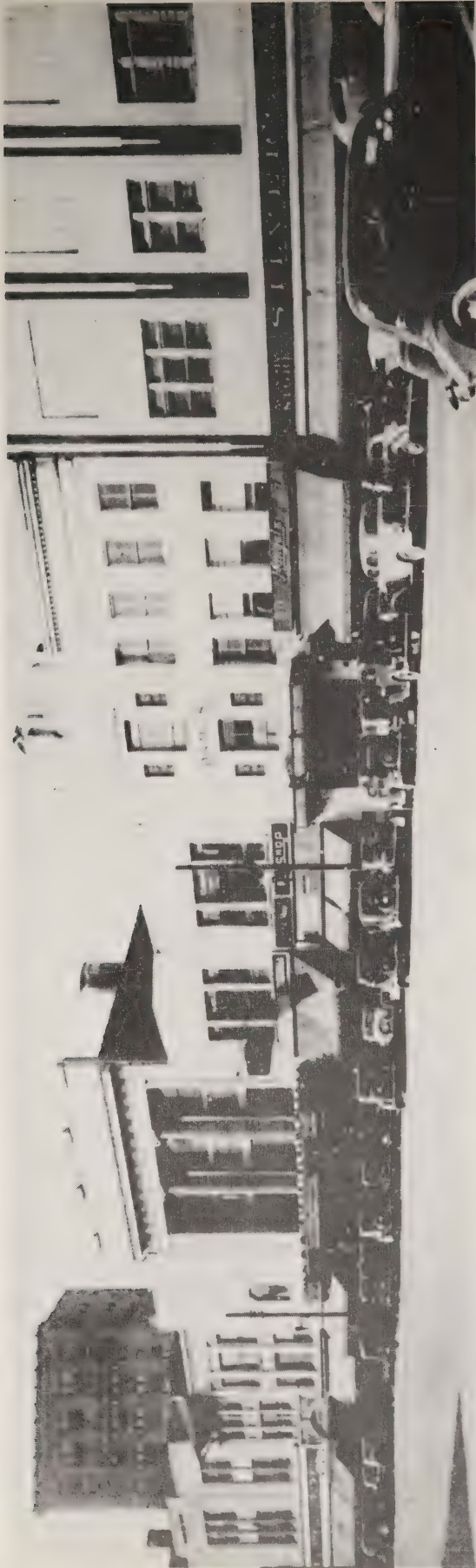
Aerial view taken over Anne Street looking North over Morningview in the foreground and Capitol Heights Junior High School at the intersection of the Atlanta Highway and Federal Drive in 1933.



Aerial view taken from Federal Drive looking South over the Atlanta Highway and Morningview in 1930.



Aerial view of the Capitol in 1924. The buildings on the south side of Dexter on the site of the Highway Department building was Starkes University School and the series of buildings on the north side of Dexter Avenue housed the Health Department.



Northside of the first block of Dexter Avenue in 1935.



Montgomery Street from Catoma Street looking towards the Square in 1935.



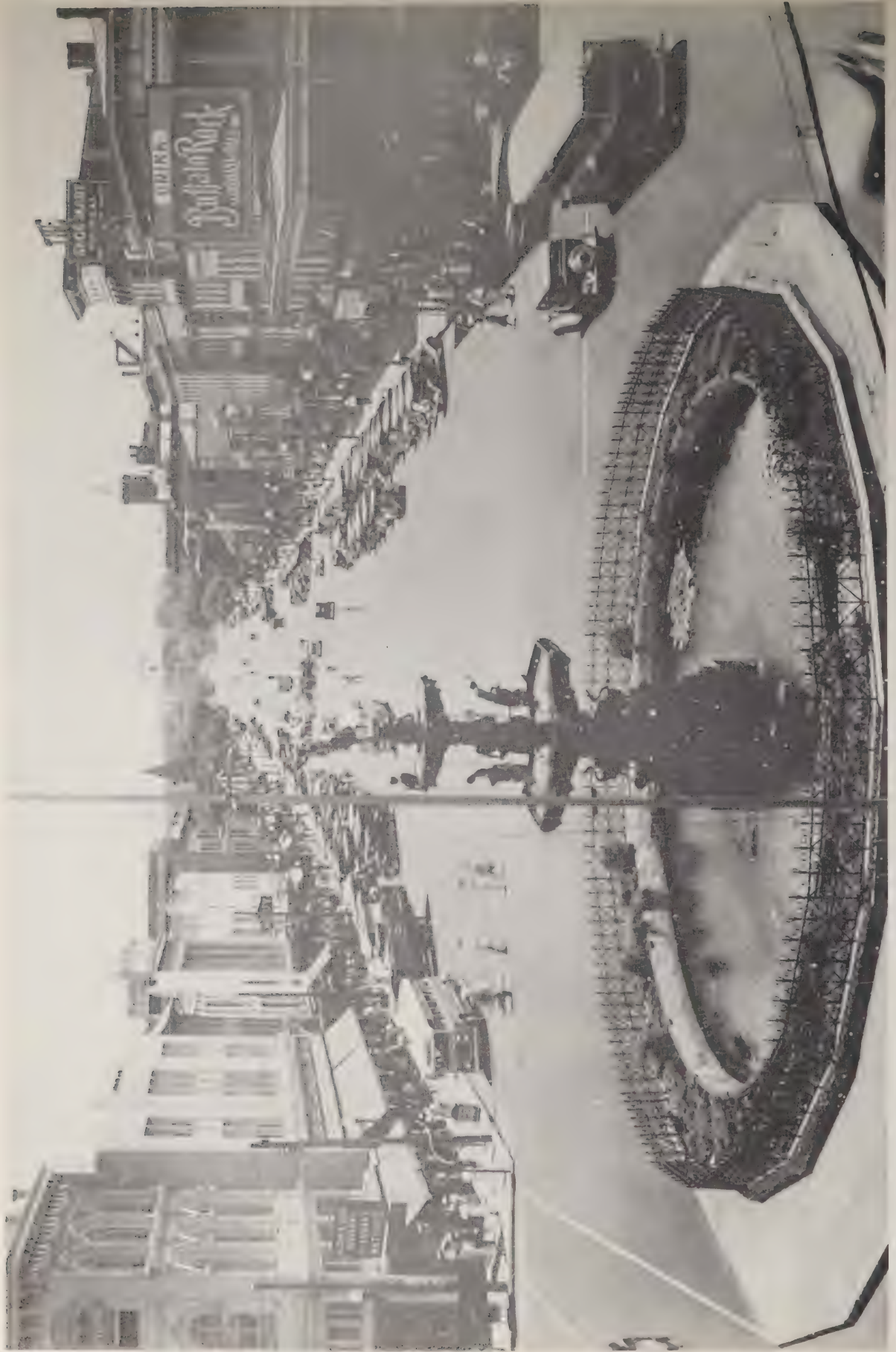
Aerial view of Huntingdon College looking South in 1941.



The above picture of Starkes University School on Houston Street was taken in 1926. Professor John Metcalfe Starke founded the school in 1887 at the NW corner of Montgomery and Moulton Streets. The school was moved first to Hamner Hall, then to Adams Street and in 1900 to Dexter Avenue and Decatur Street. In 1925 the school moved to Houston Street where it remained until Professor Starke's death in 1941. The above building was demolished in 1961 as a part of the Houston Hill Development. The school has had a prominent part in the development of the city and county.



The Barnes School was established at Strata, Alabama, by J. M. Barnes in 1856 and moved to Highland Home, just over the Montgomery County line in 1881 where it was chartered by the Alabama Legislature as Highland Home College in 1884. It was moved to Montgomery in 1899 as The Barnes School for Boys by Elly Ruff Barnes. On January 19, 1907, it was moved into its permanent home (above) at the intersection of Moulton and Claytons Streets. "Mr. Elly" retired in June, 1942, and the school was closed. The picture was taken in 1940 and the house was the former home of the historian, Albert J. Pickett. The school helped shape the lives of many citizens of Montgomery.



Dexter Avenue looking towards the Capitol in 1940. This picture was taken from about the same spot that the picture of the burning of the Capitol was taken. see p. 10)



The City Hall at the NW corner of Perry and Monroe in 1962.



The County Court House at SW corner of Lawrence and Washington Street in 1962.

The Highway Building from the Capitol steps in 1962 bounded by Dexter Avenue, Bainbridge Street, Decatur Street and Washington Avenue.



Looking down Dexter Avenue from the Capitol steps in 1962.

The State Office Building from the Capitol steps in 1962 bounded by Dexter Avenue, Bainbridge Street, Decatur Street and Monroe Street.



Perry Street looking north from High Street in 1962.



South Perry Street looking south from High Street in 1962.

Adams street looking East from South Court Street in 1962.





North Court Street from the Winter Building corner in 1962.



South Court Street from Klein's corner in 1962.



Dexter Avenue from Court Square in 1962.



Commerce Street and Court Square at Christmas 1962.



Lee Street looking past the intersection of Montgomery Street towards the depot in 1962. (left)

The First National Bank Building in 1962 (right) was originally Belshaws Corner and later The Moses Building.



Montgomery Street from the north side of Court Square in 1962. (left)



The State Capitol in 1962.

NOTE:

We know that some of our readers have found that some of the dates under a few of the pictures are not exact. Some of the dates are approximate based on what we considered the best information available, and our sources could have been in error. Therefore, since the book is published, and there is nothing we can do about it now, we ask your indulgence, and sincerely thank you for your interest in obtaining a copy of it.

